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Winter? No, this isn't winter; it's a party of Canadian skiers anticipating winter in the Canadian Rockies. Combining mountaineering and skiing, these enthusiasts are seen climbing through ice-falls rather than take an easier route to the skiing terrain. Story and more pictures on page three.

THE FRONT PAGE

The Marxian Religion

WE DO not think that one-tenth of one per cent of the people of this remote North American continent have the slightest idea of the destiny to which they are abandoning Central Europe, by their unwillingness to accept any responsibility for the continuous support of the forces of freedom in that area. Without that responsibility, the whole of Central Europe lies helpless at the feet of the Red Army, the one great military force left in the world.

This area is between the territory of Communism and the territory of Capitalism. That in itself would not be greatly alarming, for the precise manner in which men organize themselves for the production of what they require is not of overwhelming importance. But this area lies also between the territory of the new religion, a violent anti-Christian materialism, and the territory which may still be held for the old religion, which however badly it may be practised is at least based on the highest idealism that the human race has yet known. A country which is handed over to Communism is handed over not merely to an economic system (less different from our own since our own was so largely taken over by the state), but also to a religion.

It is as idle to expect the Soviets to be really tolerant of Christianity as it is to expect the Roman Catholic Church to be tolerant of the philosophy of Marx. The apparent tolerance now exercised by the Soviets towards the Russian Church is conditional on that Church doing nothing to oppose the authority of the Soviet regime, and would cease in five minutes if it came to look as if the Church could effectively thwart or modify any Soviet policy. What may happen two or three hundred years from now we shall not attempt to predict, though we doubt whether any great human society such as the Russian nation is capable of living on a purely materialistic philosophy for more than a generation or two; but at the moment the official Russian concept of life includes nothing except what can be seen, felt and measured by the human senses and their instruments, and no concept which makes of man something more than can be seen, felt and measured, and which puts him in relationship with a God who is more real than anything that can be seen, felt and measured, has the slightest chance of being allowed to spread itself where the official concept is in power.

Propagating the Faith

THIS new religion is violently propagandist. In countries where it has as yet no control over the powers of the state it spreads itself by persuasion, precisely as our own missions spread Christianity in Japan and China and India. (It does not do so badly even there, for materialism is not uncongenial to the twentieth century mind, and Christianity is in a state which reminds one a good deal of its condition just before the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Counter-Reformation, and needs a lot of overhauling before it will be in shape to resist an insidious attack.) But in countries where it has secured control over the powers of the state it is entirely ruthless. Marxian countries are Marxian in exactly the same way as Moslem countries are Moslem, or more accurately, in the same way as Moslem countries were Moslem in the heyday of Moslem expansion, when the only alternatives offered to the individual were to become Moslem or to be a slave.

Some of the coumtries of Central Europe have always looked largely to the East for their culture and their concepts, though it was an East which drew its thought from the Constantinople of the Eastern Empire rather than from the Communist Manifesto. But most of these countries have always looked to the West, the portion of the world which produced the body of ideas and practices which still dominate the lives of us North Americans. These countries have no wish to be Marxianized, not so much because of a passion for private property, as because of a faith in the whole Christian heritage, which makes of the individual man a thing of infinite importance because he is a child of God and not a mere collection of bones and muscles and appetites. These countries have been ravaged and martyrized in the course of one great war against one new materialist religion, the National Socialism of the Germans, which was to have mastered the world through the genius and organization of one nation. They now face the prospect of being surrendered without a struggle to another new materialist religion, the international Communism of Marx, which aims to master the world through the disintegration of authority in the countries opposed to it. Without an assured confidence that they have the support of the only powers which can (together) speak to Russia as equal to equal, namely the United States and the British Commonwealth, these countries see no prospect but to fall one by one under the Marxian spell —and Mr. Wallace tells us that to allow them to do so is merely to recognize a proper sphere of influence for Russia corresponding to the British Empire and the American hegemony in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific.

Canada Is Aloof

WE DO not quite know what to make of the extreme aloofness from the Nuremberg trials which Canada is observing. There is, of course, a body of opinion, which has been voiced in the United States by Mr. Taft, and which holds that the whole business is wrong and cannot be brought under any principle of justice. Canada is apparently reserving the right to adhere to that opinion if it should turn out that it predominates after the world has had time to think the matter over, while on the other hand we can equally well point to the fact that we made no protest, as entitling us to adhere to the view that the trials were a great step forward in the establishment of a supra-national law overriding all national enactments — which is the thesis of Mr. Lippmann and most of the supporters of the proceedings.

Actually, however, it is more probable that Canada's abstention is in the nature of a pro-

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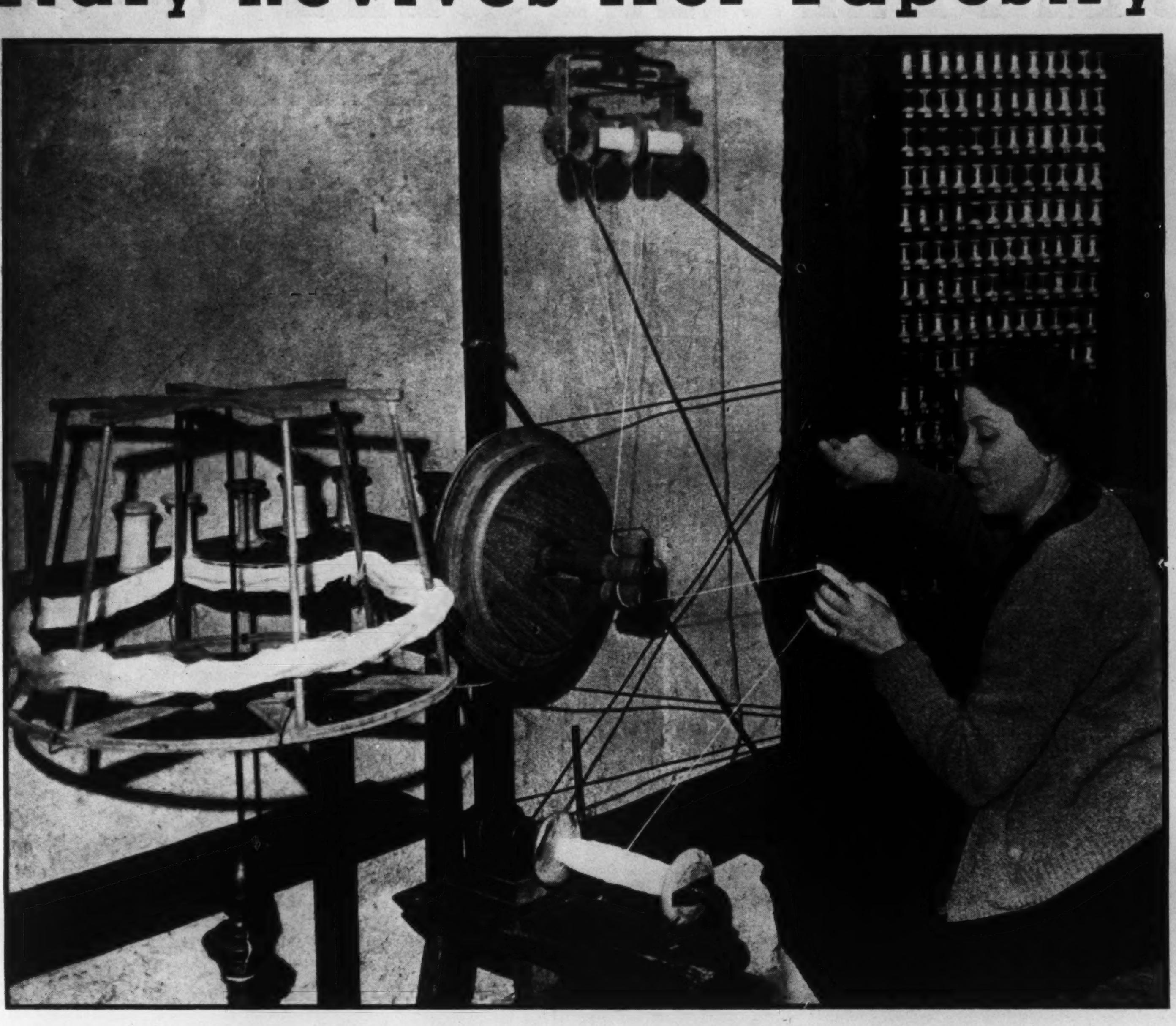
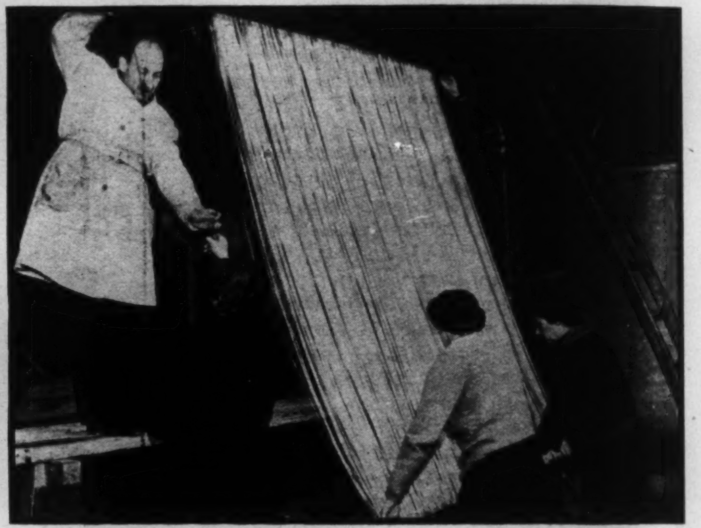
Italy Revives Her Tapestry-Weaving Art



The first step in the translation of a painting into a tapestry is the preparation of the threads. These are rolled together to give the thickness of the warp. The artist carefully gauges measurements as she plies the apparatus, essentially the same as that used by tapestry craftsmen centuries ago.

Warp is now ready on the frame. Frame ends must be fastened to the grooves of the loom for uniform tautness.



These long skeins form the foundation on which the weavers work in strict accordance with the master design, of which each has a tracing.

Crucial stage is the division of the whole piece into sections. Each must blend smoothly into the next when finished, and measurements must be exact.

IN ITALY before the war tapestry weaving was fast becoming a lost art. Now it is in the throes of a renaissance in the forefront of the country's postwar reconstruction drive.

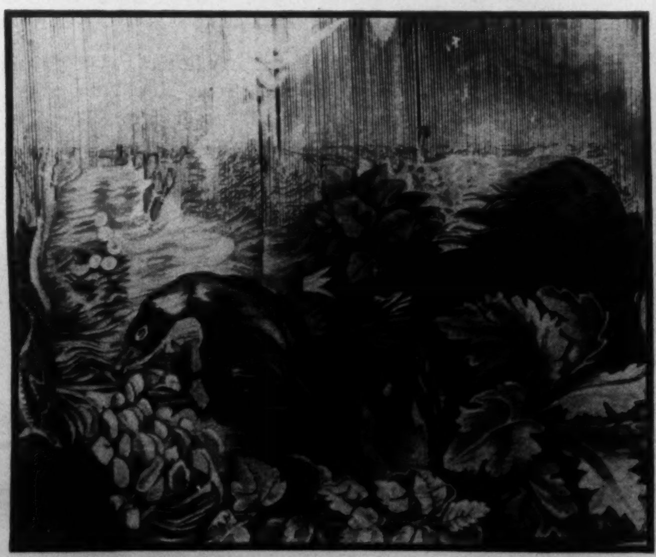
This art, earliest known examples of which date back to Egypt 1,400 years before Christ, calls for the highest degree of technical skill and ingenuity, artistic feeling and inventive inspiration. It requires the utmost cooperation between the creator of the design and the interpreter who "paints" the picture in silver and gold threads, and colored wools and silks.

Weavers work in teams, each member being an expert craftsman — or woman. They are chosen for their special qualifications and temperament. A particular portion of a design is assigned to each weaver, and a director, who might be likened to the conductor of an orchestra, directs the entire team on matters of interpretation and technique.

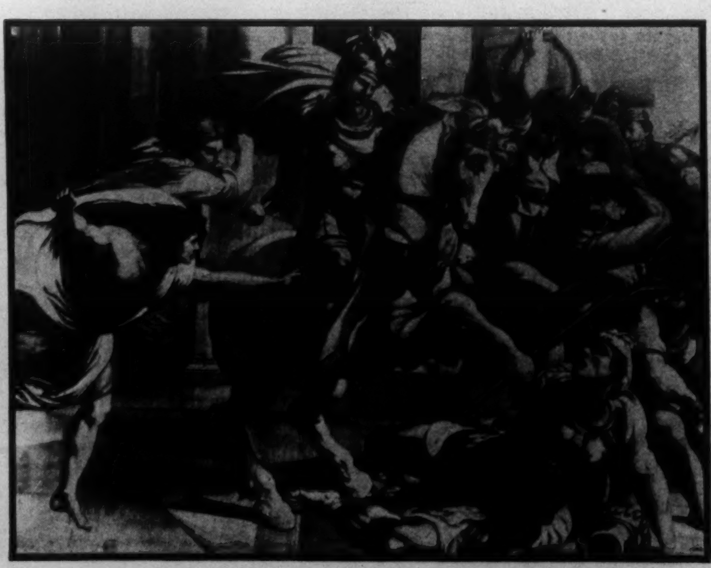
A few inches represent a day's work. Slowly, but surely, the onlooker can see warp and woof of the tapestry flower into beauty day by day as the picture grows.

The assembling and preparation of these threads is one of the tedious preliminaries, especially in these days of shortages, but it is hoped that the new designs will rival those of the Florentine artists of the 15th and 16th centuries.

General view of a tapestry-weaving studio, showing weaver on one section of the loom, which is capable of handling a tapestry six times this size.



Advanced section of the weaving. Coupled yarn is threaded round inside and outside warp alternately.

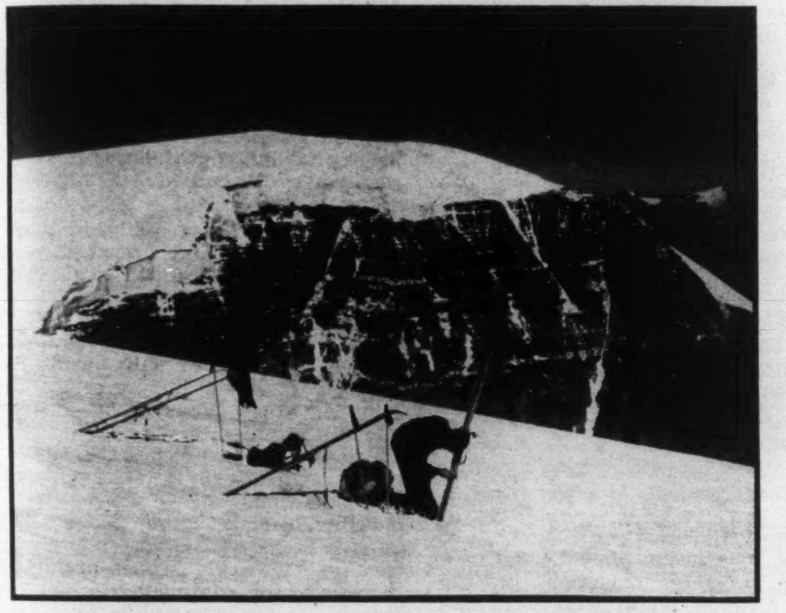


Clear cut, and as full of detail and expression as a photograph, this scene is a section from a Barberiniano tapestry.

The designer is shown here putting the final touches to the enlargement from his original sketch.

Skiing On The Glaciers Has Its Own Thrills

Skiers traverse great col of an icefield 'neath the beauty of fall skies. While good weather lasts, skiers are in shirt sleeves but carry windbreakers for sudden change.



Sealskins are bound under skis with hair pointing towards back to assist skiers on long ascent of Mt. Kitchener.

Above horizon is summit of Mt. Columbia. Guideless skiers avoid areas where snowbridges hide dangerous crevasses.

Finish of 10-hour ski ascent of Mt. Kitchener (11,500 ft). Ultimate in fall skier's program is ascent of a ranking mountain.

Story and Pictures

by

Harry Rowed

HARBINGER of the season to come, winter snows already are falling above the timberline in the Canadian Rockies. While the valleys still boast the reds and yellows of the western fall, the crystallized summer snow on the glaciers has given way to dry powder.

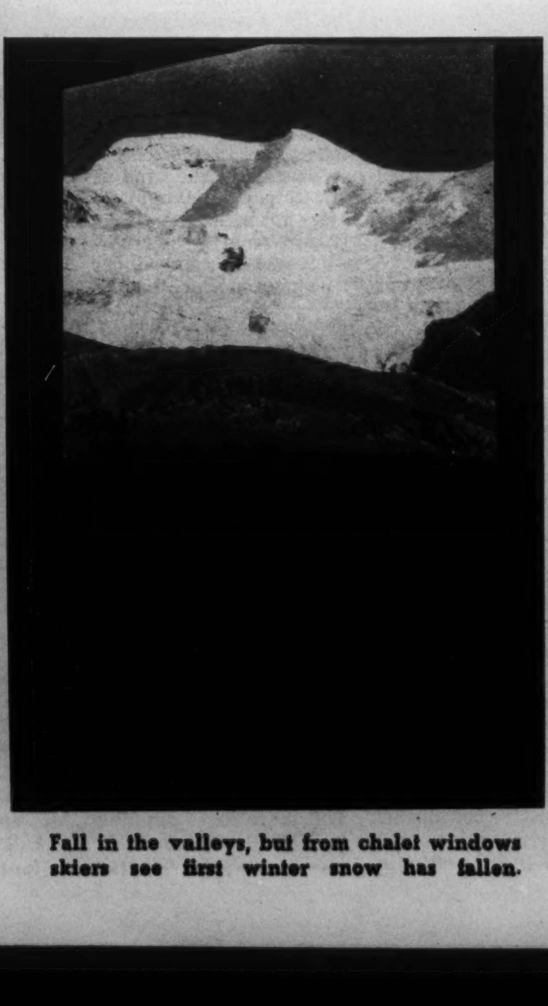
Skiing on the glaciers is an almost year-round sport. At its best in the late spring months of April and May, enthusiasts follow it throughout the summer. Each week finds them climbing higher as the snowline recedes toward the summits. Then, with fall, the snow reverses its course, starts creeping down the Mountains to shorten the hikes of the aspiring skiers.

THE snow is speedy and the air is keen on the glaciers in the fall. During midday hours skiers run the long downhills in summer garb. But, unlike the summer—when fine weather is relatively certain throughout the day provided morning prospects are fair—the fall season often carries more than a gentle hint of winter's blasts.

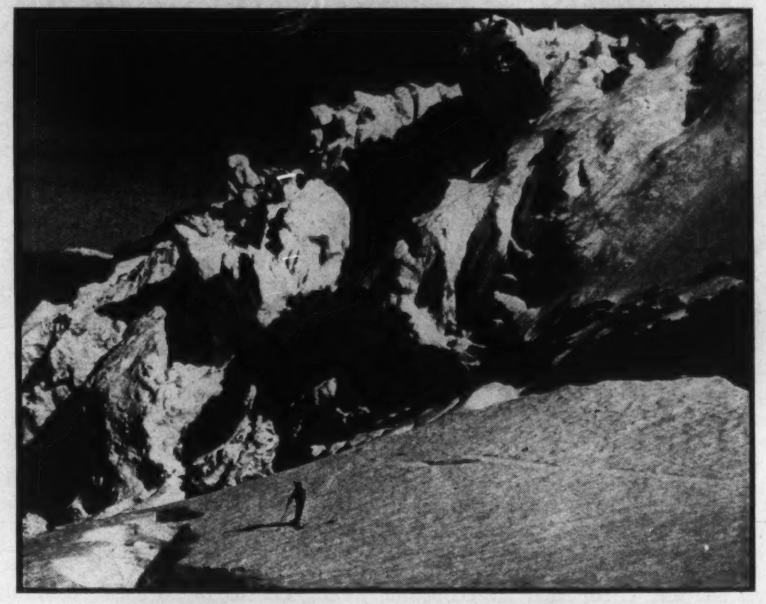
Skiers must be prepared for the roughest of between-season changes. With little warning, the deep blues of October skies may be blotted out by blizzards swept in on the wings of bitter gales. Those who revel in the travel over glacial snows in summer seldom challenge the fall months without benefit of mountain guides who know the terrain and respect the inconsistencies of the weather.

MOST frequented by summer and fall skiers are the glaciers of the Columbia Icefield midway between Jasper and Lake Louise. The vast undulating plateau of this icefield is the largest on the continent, occupying 110 square miles. It has wide, safe slopes several miles long.

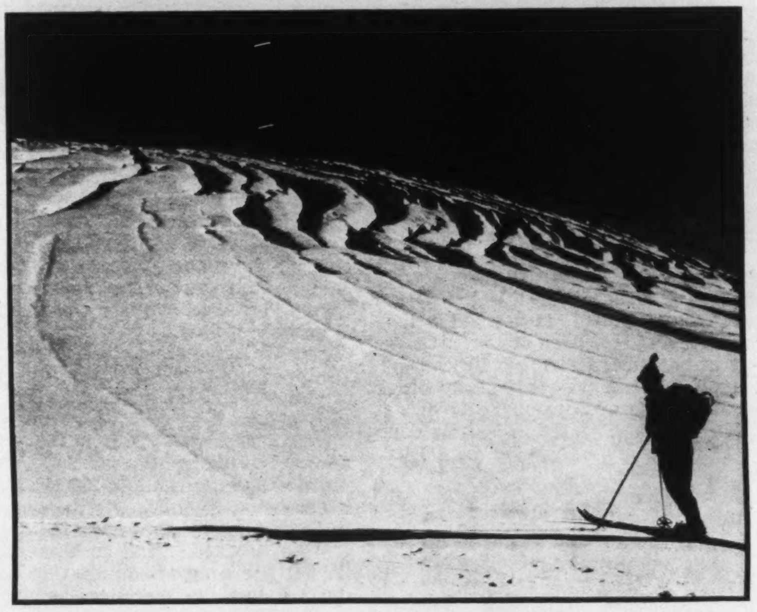
As late as June this year skiers were slalom racing on the very snouts of the glaciers. By midsummer the snow had retreated five miles up the Athabaska, but skiing diehards sought out the refulgent slopes above 9,500 feet. This time of year fresh snow falls regularly at that height, nightly inches its way toward the valley floor.



Fall in the valleys, but from chalet windows skiers see first winter snow has fallen.



Fantastic formations greet the skier who ventures away from the beaten track toward the great seracs of the main icefield. Seracs are solid ice, many of them snow-covered.



High on Snow Dome, Columbia Icefield peak, huge crevasses take shape, while fall snow blankets this 11,000-ft. terrain. Icefield is largest on continent, occupying 110 square miles.

Gertrude Wepsala, former Canadian champion, and Peter Vajda, 1936 Swiss Varsity title-holder, prepare for winter sport.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

The Little Dictators Make Laws As Well as Enforce Them

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IMPERIAL VETERAN'S letter in your issue of Sept. 28 might have had some effect on your readers if it had given any proof whatever that even one of the statements of Mr. Morgan was false. To write of them as 'third-class gossip' is merely absurd. Truth may indeed have a bad taste sometimes, and this letter may also be unpalatable.

He must know that the huge Labor majority is out of all proportion to the numbers who voted for socialism, and that there are millions of people who voted against the Labor Party. It is true that there are able and good men in the Cabinet. They have done some excellent work, and the appalling state of England at present cannot altogether be blamed on them.

Last June Mr. Shinwell frankly admitted that Labor had no economic plan for the nation. The result is that all planning has become departmentalized under various Civil Servants, and these plans originate and develop in watertight compartments. This has led to legislation by Orders in Council or Statutory Rules and Orders, by the various and many Departments — a most vicious method in peacetime. An Order has only to be prepared by the Department concerned, and signed by some official authorized to do so, and the Order becomes law even before it is published.

In the Ministry of Health alone there are forty-one officials who can sign such Orders. Is this legislation by Parliament? It is not. It is true that the Cabinet does see each Order, but in practice the Opposition has almost no chance of debating any Order in the House of Commons. In fact a large part of legislation is now done by Bureaucrats, unchecked by Parliament.

I will give three examples of the powers now held by the Socialists. By S.R. and O. 1618 any Department can regulate or prohibit the production, treatment, keeping, storage, movement, transport, distribution, disposal, acquisition, use or consumption of articles of any description. A breach of this regulation can be punished by up to fourteen years penal servitude.

By S.R. and O. 1620 the Minister of Labor or any National Service Officer may order any person to perform services in Great Britain or in any British ship, which he is capable of performing. S.R. and O. 1616 of 1946 states that any land or chattel can be requisitioned by the Government. It matters not if any of the above Orders were issued by the Government or not; any Department can issue any Order that it thinks fit. For instance the Board of Trade prohibits the sale by a private person of any of his belongings more than once every six months, with the sole exception of silver.

Bureaucracy is slowly stifling England, and more bureaucrats are being added daily. Is it any wonder that thousands of British people are clamoring to get out of England and emigrate to one of the Dominions, where they can call their souls their own? There is not much freedom in England today.

Another Imperial Veteran of 1914-18.

Quebec, Que. A. C. H. DEAN

Equal Rights For All

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

UNDER Heading "An Ugly Comparison," a recent issue Victoria *Times* gave us an extract from The Ottawa *Journal*, criticizing a paragraph in Toronto SATURDAY NIGHT. The Toronto writer, after condemning ex-Governor Talmadge, of Georgia, as an oppressor of down-trodden races, dared to classify with him the Premier of B.C., just because he refuses to give to our Canada-born Chinese and other Orientals their rights to vote on equal footing with all other citizens. To which The *Journal* replies:—"This is ridiculous! How could a gentle, mild-mannered, hard-working man like Rt. Hon. John Hart be an oppressor?"

Ugly though they be, facts have got to be faced; and in this case it is not the comparison that is opprobrious, but the merciless refusal by a Christian government to repeal the "Oriental Disfranchisement Act" of B.C. This Statute is 70 years old, moribund, and should die forthwith; for it was passed in entirely other circumstances than those of today. Environments, social, economic, educational, and religious, are quite other than in 1876. Some of our cleverest scholars are now of Oriental stock.

Therefore I repeat, "this law should die, and not live"; "the law of the Lord is an equal law":—but this law is inequitable, it puts up in B.C. a color bar, just as it used to be in Georgia.

The result would be bad,—on a line up at the election booths, for some eminent scholars who are unable to prove European extraction. First comes Confucius (who will never die), opposite him another philosopher, T. Duff Pattullo: then Sir Rabindranath Tagore, coupled with Ira Dilworth, ex-Head Victoria High School, then Sun Yat-sen, over against B.C.'s Premier; following them Chiang Kai-shek arm-in-arm with Colonel Cy. Peck, V.C.; last of all Lin Yutang, great scholar and critic, accompanied by Dr. Geo. M. Weir, our Education head. Anyone knows to what Western race Josef Stalin owes his origin, yet "Russians are not Orientals—within the meaning of the Act."

FREDERICK W. L. MOORE
Lt.-Col. Ret. List, Perm. Staff.
Victoria, B.C.

A Word For the Poles

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AN ARTICLE signed "British Subject" appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT on September 21, hostile to the proposed entry of 4,000 Polish troops to Canada.

In the same issue P. W. Luce, in his "British Columbia Letter" stated that there were thousands of vacant jobs in the northern part of the province for farmers for which there were no applications. It seems as if these 4,000 incoming Polish troops would certainly cause no rivalry for Canadian veterans who apparently have no desire to take employment of this type. Furthermore, these soldiers have all had previous experience in this type of work for which Canada seems to be sorely in need.

It appears as if the Communists in Canada are the main objectors against allowing these Poles entry into Canada. The majority of the troops were deported from eastern Poland in 1939 to Siberia where they served for three years. They might give Canadians the inside story of just what goes on in Siberia.

These soldiers do not wish to return to Poland. They know from bitter personal experience in Siberia what Soviet domination means.

Only prosperity and not harm can come to Canada if entry is allowed these 4,000 Polish veterans who helped defeat fascism, side by side with the Canadians.

Port Arthur, Ont. CANADIAN POLE

Complaint and Reply

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ONE of J. E. M.'s light hearted literary efforts—under the title of "Autumn"—delighted me, but unfortunately a slight error of time was made in the poem. Writing in September he said "And six more blessed 'r' months yet to be." It should have been seven—October to April. I trust he will forgive my presumption in criticizing a poem that otherwise should have honorable mention.

Montreal, Que. MORRIS GOODMAN
Chartered Accountant

Guilty, no doubt, of careless imprecision,
Four months plus seven I counted as a year,
Rousing at once the natural derision
Of all Accountants toiling near and far.
I waste no moments in apology
Save but to say that ANY ONE can add,
But few can dredge up oysters from the sea
And put them in a poem, deep and sad.

J. E. M.

For a Dizzy Nation

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE proposal to design a new and significant flag for Canada has so far produced little that is either new or truly distinctive.

A national flag should bear some relation in its design and coloring to recognizable aspects of the people and of the country it represents.

Considering the state of the public mind and the trend of world events in their impact upon the Canadian way of life, why not a flag of a dense fog color with a pink fringe and, scattered across the fly, a constellation of stars such as one sees when hit on the back of the head with a club.

This arrangement would be unusual and while departing markedly from more formal designs, would have meaning, both at home and abroad.

It might not be exactly the kind of a flag that all Canadians would be willing to die for, but so long as it remains as truly emblematic as it now seems to be, we would be dying under it anyway, both economically and socially.

Toronto, Ont. I. D. CARSON

A Too Airy Estimate

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN AN amusing article on "A Ball-Park Knothole" Mr. J. N. Harris writes:

"We recall the good old days, twenty years ago, wheat was $2.40 a bushel (in a free market)" . . .

Just what knothole was Mr. Harris looking through to see this?

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa gives the yearly average price for No. 1 Northern Wheat, Fort William/Port Arthur basis from the crop years 1890-91 to date. Twenty years ago for the crop year 1925-26 the average price of No. 1 Northern at the head of the lakes was $1.51 per bushel. The price kept slipping down to 64c in 1930-31; 59c in 1931-32; 54c in 1932-33; rose to 68c for 1933-34; to 81c in 1934-35 and 85c in 1935-36.

All this "in a free market."

Winnipeg, Man. W. A. MACLEOD

Oleomargarine

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE announcement last week of a forthcoming reduction in the butter ration might well form the basis for a vigorous campaign to permit the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Canada. No doubt the cancellation of all milk subsidies will have repercussions in the price of butter.

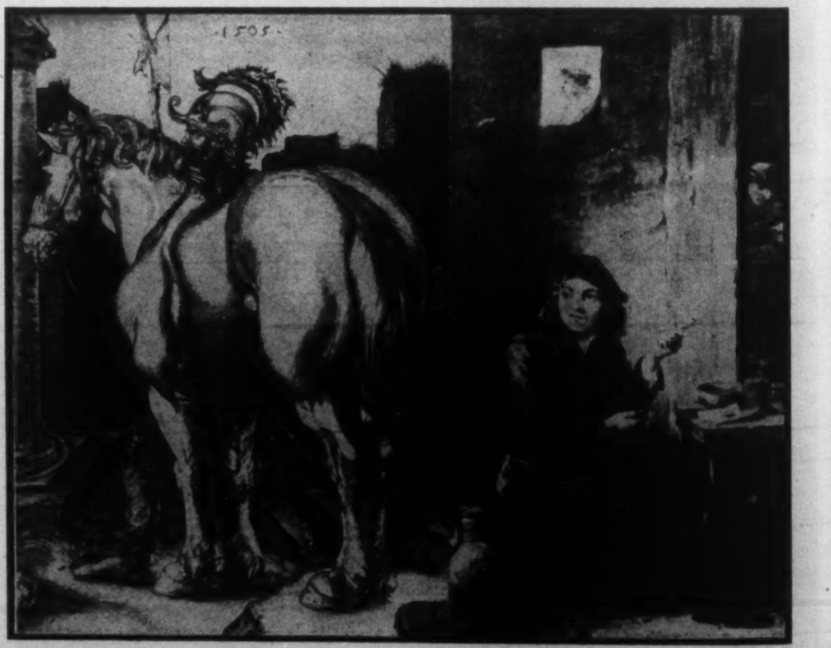
Presumably, the Canadian dairy industry is operating at or near capacity, so little or no improvement in the supply of dairy products can be expected for some considerable time. We are told that only 1% of our butter production is being exported and that scores of cheese factories are closed owing to the scarcity of milk. It would appear that when the world again has free markets Canada will have to import extensive quantities of dairy products.

Surely it would be preferable to establish a new industry, by permitting the manufacture of oleomargarine, than to prolong the present shortage in a vain attempt to protect a market which Canada's dairy industry cannot serve adequately. Canada is one of the very few countries in the world which prohibits the sale of this commodity to its citizens. The Government is not consistent for it approved the issuing to its troops overseas of 'margarine in lieu of butter about 90% of the time.

The long suffering Canadian consumer has been pushed around—with the reluctant approval of the Dominion Government—by every organized group whether that group represented the steel, electrical, rubber, dairy or farming interests or operatives. Paying protection to the industrialist and trade unionist has become very tiresome.

When can we have a little protection for the white collar consumer and his 65c dollar?

Toronto, Ont. A. G. KEITH.



Two German art treasures, 16th century Albrecht Duerer etching "The Big Horse" (above left), and "The Smoker" by David Teniers of the 17th century family of Flemish artists, have been recovered in Los Angeles. Capt. Norman T. Byrne, formerly Fine Arts and Monuments officer for the U.S. Military Government, in whose possession they are said to have been found, has been returned to Berlin on charges of misappropriation.

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

THE Census Bureau of Washington reports a decline in the world population of mules. Maybe they've just taken time off to attend international conferences.

•

From a Chicago editorial:

"The hottest potato in all history—atomic power and its effect on human destiny—is now in the hands of world statesmen."

Soon we shall learn if we are to be fried, boiled, or just plain mashed.

•

The Canada Temperance Federation complains because Canada's legal liquor sales last year amounted to $373 millions, while the total spent on education was $151 millions. It is only fair to say that many people think this quite a lot for a thing like education.

•

Caption in SATURDAY NIGHT:

ATOMIC POWER TO MAKE NEW WORLD

"A Key to the Door of Heaven on Earth."

The trouble is that it fits the other door as well.

•

A British newspaper reports the case of a milkman prosecuted for selling a bottle of milk with a snail in it. For reasons not stated, the magistrate rejected the defence that the milk was pasteurized.

•

A weekly financial journal declares that relief for the white collar worker is clearly called for. His biggest worry is to know where the next white collar is coming from.

•

A radio coach advises the budding announcer "to sing 'n's' and 'ng's', to burst your 'p's', to toss your 't's', and hum your 'm's'". By which he is fully qualified to tell the world what is good for a sick stomach.

•

When the indomitable General Dwight D. Eisenhower paid his recent visit to King George at Balmoral Castle, he was met by a band of Scottish bagpipers, but they quite failed to turn him back.

•

A speaker at the National Wholesale Druggists Association annual convention reported that during 1945, $2,298,907,000 was spent by civilians on "purchases for health supplies." Our friendly druggist at the corner store has something on the ball with his slogan: "It Pays to be Healthy."

•

Following Ottawa's announcement of a surplus during the first five months of the fiscal year of over $151 millions, we hasten to add that our own contribution to this amount was nowhere near this sum; it only felt like it.

•

Perfect Crime

A London news item reports the theft of a cash-box from a police station, and describes it as a baffling mystery. Why not send for the police?

•

A Brantford paper suggests that all youngsters be tagged with numbers until they are old enough to choose their own names. Junior thinks this is a good idea, but believes that his youthful contemporaries would still call him "Stinky."

•

Just to show how easily, in these days, the impossible becomes possible, Ottawa has announced that by the end of the year, shirts will be scarcer than ever.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

test against the non-recognition of the middle and smaller powers in the organization of the proceedings, which was strictly a four-power Affair. This was no doubt a tactical error, but it is one which we should have preferred to see overlooked in the interests of the widest possible unanimity for the assertion of the principle that there are crimes against humanity, and that an international authority is entitled to punish those crimes even if they violated no law of the state to which the criminal belongs.

Late L. J. Burpee

THE death of Lawrence J. Burpee, Canadian Secretary of the International Joint Commission, removes not only a distinguished veteran of the public service, but also one of the most devoted friends of Canadian literature. He was largely instrumental in the foundation of the Canadian Historical Association and the Canadian Authors' Association, of both of which he became president, as he did also of the Royal Society of Canada. A man of scholarly mind and infinite capacity for research, he was responsible for a very large share of the work of investigation, assimilation and popularization of subject-matter concerning Canadian history which has gone on so rapidly throughout his lifetime; and such was his adaptability that only a few years ago he perfected a method of exhibiting the progress of geographical exploration in North America by means of a moving-picture map. A native of Nova Scotia, he came to Ottawa in his early twenties and never left it. His work with the I.J.C. left him a substantial amount of leisure which he devoted with the utmost unselfishness to all sorts of good causes relating to the intellectual life of Canada.

The Montreal Star

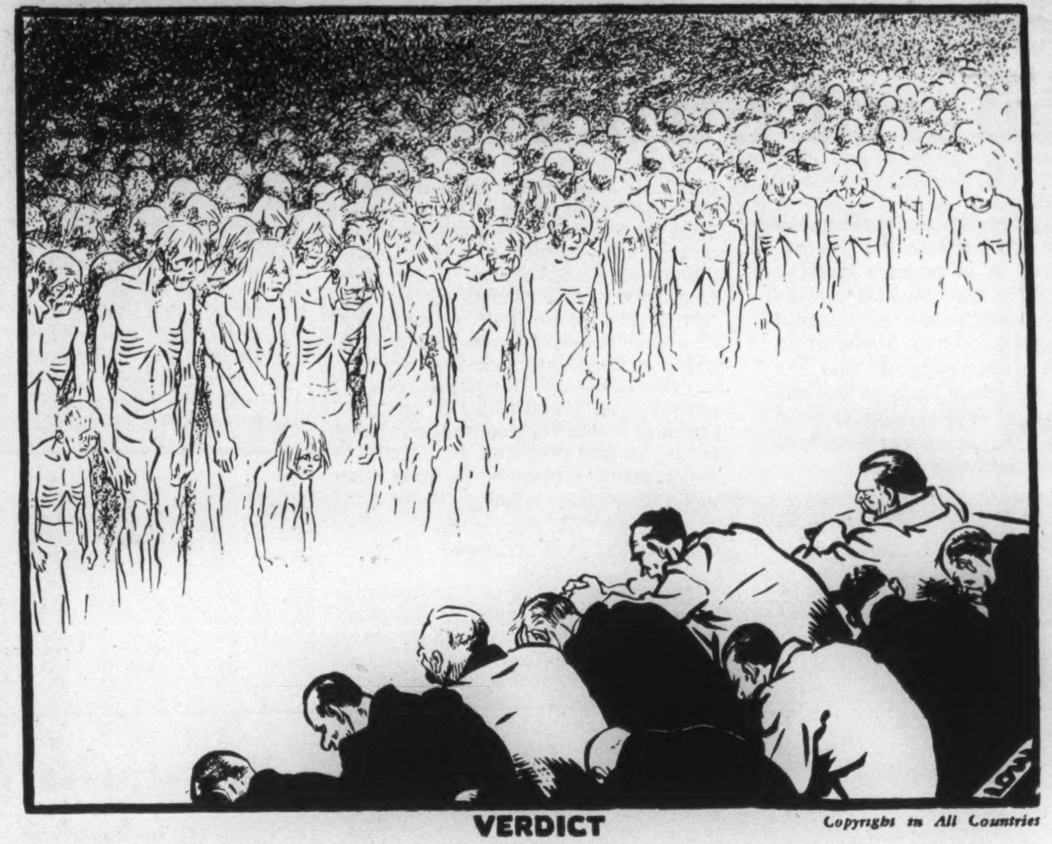
A CURIOUS case of a wheel coming full circle took place last week in the office of the Montreal *Star*. The late John W. Dafoe, who from 1901 until his death was editor of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, gained his first journalistic experience as parliamentary correspondent and later as editorial writer on the Montreal *Star* under the direct tutelage of Hugh Graham, later Lord Atholstan. Last week the *Star* announced that Mr. Dafoe's journalistic godchild, George V. Ferguson, until recently occupant of the Dafoe chair, or at least a large part of it, on the *Free Press*, would become editor of the *Star*.

The Dafoe editorial policies of which Mr. Ferguson is heir have always been those of outspoken and consistent definiteness on things that mattered. There is no such tradition of personal journalism on the *Star*, but it does not follow that one cannot be established, and Mr. Ferguson can be relied upon to make an interesting attempt.

Smaller Classes

THE universities are full and running over. Horrible stories are current of professors who stand up every second day and face a class of seven hundred students all taking an "honor" course. The privilege of educative contact of the student with the formed and cultivated instructor is practically unobtainable; if every student in a class of seven hundred got five minutes' conversation with one instructor there would be thirty-five hundred minutes of conversation, or sixty hours if one allows a few seconds for the change from one student to the next, and since nobody can converse with students for more than six hours in one day this would mean ten solid days of work added to an already overwhelming program.

If we had any influence upon the mind of youth in these difficult days, we should strongly urge all those students who can possibly do so to direct their steps into those classrooms which are the least crowded. Hebrew and Greek, we are informed, are still sought by only a moderate number of aspirants. Economics and engineering are crowded to the doors. As a means of acquiring culture, Hebrew and Greek are in no wise inferior to economics and engineering, and there must surely, among the thousands of students storming the gates of the colleges, be some who could afford to seek culture instead of earning power. In these departments they will still get it, not only because of the nature of the subject-matter, but also because of the possibility of fairly intimate contact with men who are themselves cultured and interested in the transmission of culture.



VERDICT

Copyright in All Countries

In a very able plea for the study of Greek which appears in the current issue of the bilingual Canadian quarterly *Culture*, Professor W. D. Woodhead quotes the dictum of Aristotle that "the purpose of education is to enable men to enjoy leisure beautifully". What a preposterous idea that must appear to the majority of the students who are hustling through our academic halls today! To them the purpose of education is to enable men to make a lot of money quickly so that they can eventually have leisure which they will not be able to enjoy at all. It is nothing short of ironical that just as the human race reaches the point where it can achieve leisure for a vast proportion of its members, it loses all interest in the use that they shall make of that leisure, and aims to educate them for nothing but work.

The Three Powers

THE chief objective of quite a large number of American politicians and political writers at the moment seems to be that of convincing as many Americans as possible that Great Britain is far more dangerous to the United States than Russia is. President Roosevelt, they loudly proclaim, was well aware of this, and spent most of his time heading off the excessive demands of Mr. Churchill; and the true heirs of the Roosevelt policy are those who still want to keep away from all entangling alliances with Britain even at the cost of supporting the interests of the Soviet Union.

In a world dominated by three great powers—or two great powers and one not quite so great—the chief problems of policy are obviously those which relate to the attitudes of each of the three towards the other two. Anything in the nature of a permanent and effective combination of two of them would inevitably amount to an alliance against the third; and it is a weakness in Mr. Churchill's language that he too often talks as if such an alliance between Great Britain and the United States were what he really wants. Such utterances lend color to the fantastic dreams of the Chicago *Tribune* about Uncle Sam being tied to the triumphal chariot of the British Empire. But it does seem as if, in their efforts to avoid such an alliance, the anti-British element among the Americans are running the danger of tying Uncle Sam to a very different chariot, and one in which he is likely to feel considerably less at home.

The danger is not, however, that the United States will ever become a thick-and-thin supporter of the Soviet Union in international affairs, but that by resisting all proposals for cooperation, on specific matters, with Great Britain it will so gravely impair the strength of both countries that the relative strength of Russia will be immeasurably enhanced. This is not what the United States wishes, and its ultimate results will be such as the United States will not and cannot tolerate; but it is what the United States is steadily bringing about, partly by the actions of its government, but much more by the evident inability of that government to secure national unanimity for its external policies and a reasonable prospect of their being maintained after the next election.

The spectacle of the Middle West playing into the hands of the great Communist nation, merely because it hates the only great non-Communist nation with whom it could associate itself to resist Communism, is a pretty saddening business. And it is particularly saddening to note that the playing is being largely done by Irish writers and politicians who should have no love for Communism.

Nuremberg Trials

FEW people outside of Germany, we imagine, are prepared to deny that the convicted and sentenced prisoners in the Nuremberg trial "deserve" the punishments which have been meted out to them. A somewhat larger number, however, are inclined to doubt the "right" of the Nuremberg court to impose these punishments, in spite of the fact that there is no other mechanism by which the prisoners could be made to suffer what they deserve. The difficulty which these doubters experience is due to the fact that the "law" under which the crimes were declared to be crimes and punishable was not effectively recognized as a law when they were committed. For it is not a law of any state or nation; it is a law of "humanity," and the idea that humanity is capable of enacting and enforcing laws which will be effective against the citizens of states which have not recognized them as laws is extremely new. It is vaguely understood that Canada has abstained from sharing in the work of the tribunal from a feeling that to do so might commit her to principles and propositions which she would later find embarrassing.

That participation has far-reaching consequences is obvious enough. No nation which had anything to do with these proceedings can henceforth, without repudiating its own actions, claim immunity for its citizens for any behavior which an international court may find to be a crime against international law, however correct under the law of the country itself that behavior may be. The judges were explicit enough in stating that they were making precedents which could be used against their own people, and indeed must be used against their own people, if occasion should arise. The problem is not fundamentally different from that which faced the British and their allies when they had to do something about Napoleon at the end of his attempts to make himself master of Europe, and the course which they then took was as widely criticized as that of Nuremberg is today.

The main defence plea in all these current cases was that the defendants were not free to do otherwise than they did, because they were subject to the will of the autocratic ruler of Germany, the Fuehrer. This plea was rejected because the men in question were the most powerful surviving members of the Fuehrer's cabinet, and to have admitted it would have been to hold that nobody in Germany had the slightest responsibility for anything that happened after the Nazi revolution except Hitler himself. The consideration that justice of this kind can be administered only if the side which stands for justice is victorious in the war is true, but does not seem conclusive. A more serious matter is the fact that if it is to be administered it requires that the victors shall stand out for unconditional surrender, or at least for surrender on conditions which shall not include any protection for the "war criminals". This is likely to lead, and in the case of Germany did lead, to a desperate prolongation of the resistance, and it is probably this fact more than anything else which will delay the final decision, by world opinion, as to whether the privilege of executing Goering and Ribbentrop was or was not a sufficient counterweight for the tragedies of the last few weeks before VE Day and the total breakdown of all human institutions in Germany.

Sharing Secrets

IT IS now being alleged that the reluctance of the United States to carry out its accepted obligation to make all information on atomic energy available to Britain and to Canada is due to the belief of the American authorities that such information would not be safe, but would leak out from one or the other country to Moscow, which has no claim to it. The Americans, it is said, put forward the Canadian spy trials as proof that the machinery for safeguarding military secrets is not adequate in Canada.

The idea that such machinery is more adequate in the United States strikes us as highly improbable. The fact that there has been no Gouzenko case in that country is much more likely to be due to the lack of a Gouzenko than to the lack of anything in the way of leakages which he could reveal. Indeed it was scarcely a week after the publication of Randolph Churchill's comments on the American reticence, that the F.B.I. men arrested three former members of the U.S. armed forces on charges of selling photographs of the atomic bomb. We do not think any great amount of secret information was given away by their procedure, if they actually were guilty as charged, but the incident seems to suggest that there is no very airtight container around the secret military information even of the United States.

The phenomenon of "higher loyalty" is certainly not unknown in the United States, and we doubt whether the methods of guarding against it are much more efficient than they are in Canada. On the other hand, the fewer places there are in which knowledge of a vital military secret is obtainable, the smaller is the danger that some unauthorized person will obtain it; and the Americans may feel that since they are doing most of the large-scale work on atomic fission it would be safer if all of the knowledge about it were confined to their own group of scientists. If they pursue this policy too long it will obviously be necessary for the British countries to speed up their own research efforts independently of the United States.

UNMELTED ICE

"DO COME around for tea."
They said to her-an'-me;
"They" being the brand-new minister
And his pretty, sparkling wife.
"With all the pleasure in life"
We replied in tones unsinister.
How pleasant they seemed to be
To parishioners her-an'-me!

So we went around for tea
After church, did her-an'-me.
But four other couples were present,
Blithe folk from his former church.
And who were left in the lurch
With feelings most unpleasant?
Come, who do you think it'd be?
Correct! It was her-an'-me.

The host couldn't even see
Such vermin as her-an'-me,
With former parishioners handy
To talk of the good old days.
The hostess, in similar ways,
With old friends her words would bandy
But was cold (and so was the tea)
To the dummies, her-an'-me!

J. E. M.

Citizens' Corps as Bar to Chaos in General Strike

By STEWART C. EASTON

The General Strike is a revolutionary weapon, primarily directed against the Government. It was broken in England in 1926 because the Government of the day was expecting it, and prepared in advance a skeleton organization to run essential services. A strike in an essential service today has the same paralysing effect. If society is not prepared to accept the strikers' demands, it must be ready with an alternative organization which cannot be improvised overnight. This writer suggests that the citizens of a country should be organized on a voluntary basis so that the essential services will continue to operate in case of emergencies, to keep the pulse of the nation beating, albeit faintly. On numerous occasions the need for such a plan has been referred to in Saturday Night.

THE General Strike has always been recognized as a revolutionary weapon. An ordinary strike may be over a question of wages or union jurisdiction. Confined to one industry, it is always capable of settlement, since the industry by itself can satisfy the strikers' demands. But when another union, with no demands of its own to press, goes on strike in sympathy, this latter union's employer is unable to satisfy the grievance, since none exists. All it can do is urge the offending employer to satisfy his strikers; being a separate entity it can exercise no effective persuasion.

The sympathy strike is thus wholly political; its purpose is to apply indirect pressure on an alien employer. This pressure is to be exercised both by the public, which suffers from the industrial strife, and by the various employers whose businesses are suffering through no fault of their own. In a general strike, which is a sympathy strike of all organized workers in every industry, this pressure is intended to be irresistible. If the Government which represents the injured public is not prepared to accede to the strikers' demands, it must give place to another which will.

Communists' Armory

The General Strike, therefore, has been used as a weapon to overturn governments in many small countries; and it is the most effective weapon in the armory of the Communists, whose avowed aim is revolution. The workers' leaders in England in 1926 had not seen the logic of their position. They vehemently denied any revolutionary intent. But the Government used all its publicity resources to hammer it into the minds of the people that it was an attempted revolution. And the people responded in the only way open to them.

If the rest of the people refuse to respond to the pressure of the strikers, they must somehow contrive to break the strike themselves or force their Government to break it. To do this there must be enough non-strikers available to perform at least the basic tasks hitherto done by the strikers. These strike-breakers could be the armed forces of the country acting under the orders of the Government, or they could be the common people led and protected by the Government.

Neither in Canada nor in U.S.A. is it at all likely that a majority of union workers would ever consent to a General Strike—certainly not in times of rising prices and booming production. Their motives are economic. They want security or higher wages, or both. But their weapon is inescapably political, and only Governments have the power to deal with it. Communists undoubtedly may favor a General Strike for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, but most workers still prefer the method of the ballot-box.

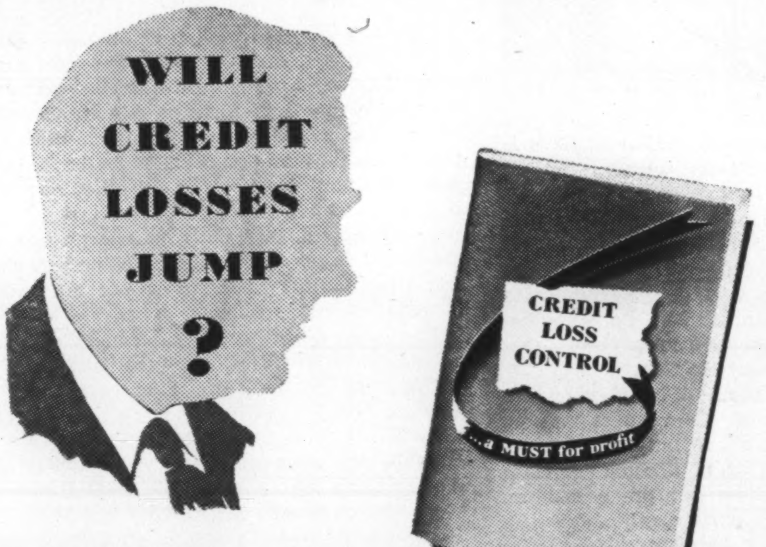
Beleaguered City

What we do not always consider is that strikes in certain key industries or services may add up to a *virtual* General Strike, not at all contemplated by the strikers. In our advanced economy of 1946, a strike in an essential service is capable of bringing all economic life to a standstill, whether it wants to or not. As I write, New York has taken on some of the aspects of a beleaguered city. The farmers are refusing to send their stock to the slaughter-houses at current ceiling prices. All the large food stores have been closed down until further notice. Vegetables and other essentials are becoming increasingly scarce since there is a serious strike of truckers which is now spreading into neighboring states. Within the last year a strike of elevator operators paralysed office administration, and a tug boat strike prevented the arrival of food by water. If the truckers and tug boat men and the railroads had struck together, this huge city could have been starved out in a few days. A power strike such as is being currently staged in Pittsburg could produce the same effect within a few hours.

A strike in a major manufacturing industry is not so immediately effective, for there are accumulated stocks which can be drawn upon for a time. In our urban civilization of 1946 it is, above all, our service industries on which we depend for our very existence. These service industries, organized into their mammoth unions, have today a power equal to that of the whole Trades Union Congress in Great Britain in 1926, which included every important union in the country.

The Government, of course, can declare the strikes to be illegal. Judges, as in Pittsburg, can send the leaders to jail. It can assume temporary ownership of the industry, as in our own Canadian strikes, and declare that strikes against the Government will not be tolerated. But even if they jail a thousand leaders, there is no guarantee that the strike will be called off. New leaders will take their places. Or, even if they are left leaderless, how are they to be forced back to work? Economic pressure was the old weapon of the past; public spirit and private pressure from wives and families may be even more effective. If there are no food supplies and no power, the strikers themselves will suffer. True—but will the Government or the people take the risk? Are they prepared to pay the high price which will be demanded immediately? It is a game of poker for the highest stakes. If two days could paralyse the opposition, couldn't the strikers so plan it that at least they and their families could survive?

So we never learn from history—but couldn't we try, once? Because the whole battle was fought out to a finish in Great Britain in 1926. The stakes were the sky—a virtual dictatorship by organized labor; the immediate cause was of the very best, since everyone knew that the miners' living conditions were intolerable, and it was the miners on whose be-



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half the Trades Union Congress staged the sympathy strike.

The reason the strike was broken, and has never even been suggested since in England, was simply that the Government chose its own time for the showdown, and in fact provoked the strike at that particular moment; that it was prepared for it with a skeleton organization, and that it knew it could count upon the powerful British middle class to support it. There was no Army worth the name at the time, certainly no disciplined body of men under Government orders who could have acted as strike breakers. And finally, by the promise of a minor concession, it enabled the T.U.C. to save its face, and claim that it had not altogether lost.

Schoolboys' Lark

I was myself in my last year at school in England at the time. It was a grand lark for us, especially since it occurred at the end of the Easter holidays and school was postponed. But it was certainly no lark for the strikers. We strike-breakers had everything too much our own way from the start. We were never in any doubt that we should win.

The strike started in the coal industry, which had been in the doldrums ever since 1920. The owners could not make a profit without reorganization at current world prices, and they either could not or would not reorganize in the face of an uncertain future. In 1925 they announced that they would be forced to cut miners' wages, which were already at a bare subsistence level. The Baldwin Government staved off the danger by a temporary subsidy which was due to expire on April 30, 1926. It was in the Government's power to prolong it, but it did not choose to do so. This is the justification for the workers' contention that the General Strike was no strike, but a lock-out.

The miners, through their powerful spokesman, the dynamic A. J. Cook, the John L. Lewis of his day, had threatened a strike in the coal industry if the wage reductions took effect. And the Trades Union Congress, led by such stalwarts as Ernest Bevin, the present Foreign Secretary, and J. H. Thomas, later a Cabinet Minister, had for months been threatening a General Strike to support them.

Quietly the Government planned to teach them a lesson which would be lasting. There can be no doubt at all about this, in the light of what happened. It would have been quite impossible for Winston Churchill to plan and produce his 12-day wonder, the four page *British Gazette* within two days of the start of the General Strike if it had merely been improvised on "S" day, May 6. Nor could the skeleton voluntary organizations have been already in working order before the first day of the Strike was over.

Editorial Spark

The spark that lighted the tinder was an inflammatory article in the strongly Conservative *Daily Mail* entitled "For King and Country", which the union printers refused to set up. Mr. Baldwin then publicly stated in Parliament that this created an emergency situation, for which he demanded emergency powers. The T.U.C., no doubt reluctantly enough, accepted the challenge, and the strike was on.

The great English Middle Class sprang into action. The radio, then facing its first great test, called for voluntary workers of every kind. We all walked or rode bicycles to the appointed places, and were assigned jobs according to our skill and desires. The best I rated was a sinecure as a special constable. I was green with envy of others of my schoolmates who were permitted to stoke boilers on trains and even drive them, who provided private car transportation or helped to load boats, freight cars and trucks. My father, only just short of 60, rode on my brother's bicycle a distance of 10 miles daily to work. My brother patrolled a tough area of the Salford docks.

But there was little violence. One of my sisters was pulled from her bicycle, but allowed to go on after a few minutes' argument. There were a few serious incidents, especially in the mining areas. Of course, no factories were working; there was no ordinary passenger transportation; the trains were few and took only essential travellers. And only a few stores opened, under a police protection that was not needed. But no one starved. Power was reduced, but not cut off. Life was uncomfortable perhaps for those who were not enjoying the novelty and their own heroism, but it could be borne.

Within a few days it became clear that the strike could not succeed. Isolated strikers began to trickle back to work; and we began to be afraid we would have to return to school before we had hoped. The T.U.C. frantically searched for a face-saver, and were provided with it. Reluctantly we realized that our days of heroism were numbered. I was given a ride to school in a private car, and the next day the settlement was announced.

"We, the Government"

It is a story full of lessons. The middle class, the white-collared non-union workers, you and I, the ordinary citizens, rose to the occasion. We could not allow ourselves to be intimidated by what was, after all, a minority of the country. We showed that there was a point beyond which the organized minority, even though they had a far stronger case than most of our strikers of today, could not go with impunity. For a while, as in a war, we identified ourselves with our Government—we were, for a brief time, wholly in agreement with them. The Government was "we", not "they". We did not pass the buck to them, and there was no thought of using the professional Army and the police for anything but the maintenance of the necessary conditions for us to do our voluntary work of strike-breaking.

Already in this country we have moved dangerously close to the period of show-down, and still we do not seem to be ready for it. The Government is vacillating, unable to make up its mind whether to be firm or to appease; it does not seem to know whether the public would support a strong policy. In this it reflects accurately our own uncertainty. If it stated forcibly that it could not tolerate any strike that threatened the essentials of life, can we be sure that these would not be empty words, because no alternative to appeasement has been planned? It is for us, the people, to make our intentions clear to our leaders, as the British made them clear to theirs in 1926.

If the Government makes an appeal to us directly, let us, at least, be sure in our own minds what we shall answer. Cannot we put an end to our feeble policy of leaving everything to "them" denying that it is our concern? For it is our concern. Whose else could it be?

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OTTAWA LETTER

Canada's Production Future Has Brightened as Strikes Cease

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE labor-management picture has materially brightened in the past few days. Combined with the cessation of the farm delivery strike in Alberta it holds out prospects that the worst of the postwar unrest is over. If new outbreaks can be avoided and if the price paid to conciliate the disputes does not prove to be so high as to break through the price ceiling, there now appears to be a good chance of maintaining production in Canada throughout the fall and winter at a high level.

It will be found that industrial warfare has done some permanent damage, and the effects of work stoppages will continue to force some involuntary unemployment well on into the winter, in all probability. But the basic indexes of business conditions obtainable here at Ottawa seem to indicate that the economy is rolling forward with such momentum as to overcome these obstacles.

As compared with last winter, when unemployment rose to a peak of about 260,000 there should be a substantially larger working population; since a year ago we were in the process of absorbing massive layoffs from war-plants and rapid demobilization from the armed services at a time when seasonal slackness in Canada normally reaches its peak.

The recently settled industrial disputes — the major ones — are as follows:

10,000 steel mill workers of Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie and Sydney N.S.

3,000 motor vehicle factory workers at Chatham and Windsor, Ont.

2,750 textile workers at Valleyfield, P.Q.

1,000 metal factory workers at Welland, Ont.

400 chemical factory workers at Amherstburg, Ont.

Still Unsettled

The big strikes still unsettled at time of writing are the 9,000 rubber workers at Bowmanville, Hamilton, Kitchener, New Toronto and Toronto; the 4,000 electrical apparatus factory workers at Hamilton; the 1,900 metal miners in British Columbia; and the 800 brass factory workers at New Toronto. Of these, the prospects of settlement in the rubber factories are said to be improving; and a new effort is under way to settle the Hamilton electrical dispute. It is quite possible that news of the settlement of the brass factory strikes will be announced before this article appears. This is a key stoppage, since it involves the only brass mill in Canada, and many manufacturers, and producers of plumbing supplies are wholly dependent upon it for materials.

Thus, broadly speaking, from a peak of 50,000 strikers the number is already down to 20,000; and there is reasonably good prospect that if no new disputes develop, that total will again be cut in half by another two or three weeks.

The damage which has already been done was ably outlined by Hon. C.D. Howe in his address before the Trades and Labor Congress at Windsor in September. The strikes have slowed up production in widespread lines like hardware, iron and steel fabrication, agricultural implements, machine shops, automobile production, housing and general construction.

But the effect goes deeper than that. Prolonged shortage of durable goods caused by these stoppages permanently reduces the back-log of demand, since customers eventually grow tired of waiting and some of them squander their savings in other ways. Canada's customers in other countries also get fed up eventually and renew their efforts to obtain what they need in other supplying countries. And if the effect of the strikes is to raise the price level in Canada permanently, this does further damage both to the domestic and the external market, and discourages new investment.

Basic Economic Health

However, a good deal of evidence points to the fact that the economic situation, when Canada entered the period of U.S. and Canadian industrial unrest, was in such a healthy state that it has survived the damage remarkably well. Though there has been a noticeable recession of one or two indexes in recent weeks (manufacturing employment, for example, and the production of such durables as automobiles and electrical refrigerators), other factors remain impressively high. There has been a steady reduction in unemployment and in claims for unemployment insurance; the cost of living index has, for the moment, been checked in its earlier rather menacing rise; external trade in August stood at the highest dollar value in any peace-time month in history. The dollar volume of retail sales in August was 20 per cent above that of a year ago; car loadings in August surpassed 80,000 for the first time since October, 1928, thus exceeding any war-time figure; and both July and August set new high records for the output of central electrical stations in Canada.

Before the strikes had seriously impaired Canadian production, and in one or two lines even in the face of such industrial unrest, Canadian industry had demonstrated most impressively what kind of volume output it was capable of reaching.

Even the automobile picture is far from hopeless. In May, a total of 12,755 passenger cars were made: by July this had fallen to 9,745. But it is instructive to remember that the monthly average for the period 1935-39 was only 10,800.

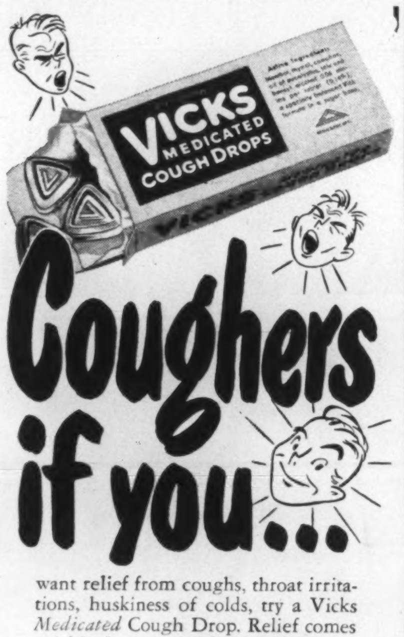
Again, in electrical washing machines, production was 9,558 units in May; by July it had declined to 8,281. The 1935-39 monthly average was 7,718. In electrical refrigerators the June production was 5,670, by July this had fallen again to 3,289. The 1935-39 monthly average was 3,644.

The most impressive of these production figures is in radios. Factory sales for the four most recent months were: April 42,841, May, 44,954, June 29,493, and July 60,022. When it is recalled that the 1935-39 average monthly production was only 22,094, it will be seen that the radio industry of Canada has demonstrated that even in the face of widespread strikes it is capable of very massive production. Indeed, such figures as these arouse the first doubts about the capacity of the market in Canada to keep the industry going very long at full blast once the accumulated back-log has been taken care of.

The situation in respect to production of durable goods (and this includes housing, where, however, relief is obviously much further away) is clearly similar to that of the production of ships, tanks, aircraft and other heavy items in the early years of the war. It seemed a tantalizing long time before even a trickle of these things began to appear from Canadian factories: indeed, measured against the imperative and immediate need, there were wails of despair that we would never get rolling. But here, as in Britain and the United States, the productive machine demonstrated its impressive capacity once it was thoroughly geared up and once there was adequate partnership between labor, skills, management and government.

It is clear that unless we run into unexpected new phases of industrial warfare, or inflation gets out of hand, or the U.S. economy runs into grave difficulty soon, the Canadian industrial machine will in a few months be turning out both durable and non-durable consumer goods and capital goods too, in a volume able to satisfy all domestic needs and provide a very large quantity of exports.

Members of the famous Jooss Ballet, costumed for "A Ball in Old Vienna" at the Royal Alexandra for the week of Oct. 21. Other numbers will be "Green Table", "Big City", etc.



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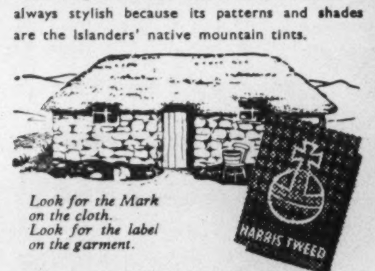

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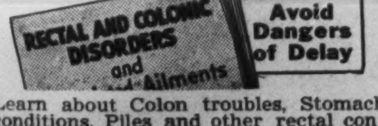
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7-46

THE MASTER HAT OF CANADA

Attitude Toward Labor Divided Convention

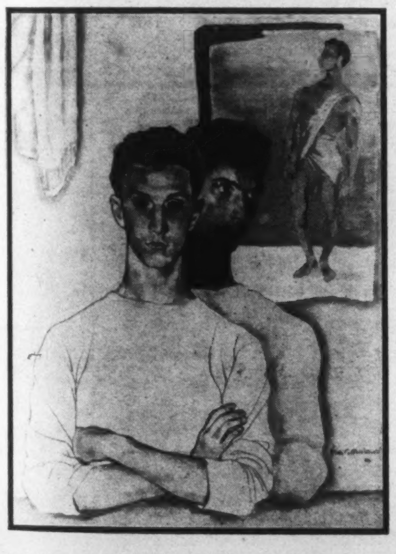
By J. F. FLAHERTY

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce meeting at Winnipeg last week revealed marked differences of opinion on whaf should be the attitude of management to labor aggressiveness. It was a conflict between those who regard labor as a rival to be fought and those who regard it as an estranged brother to be won back to the family circle. The majority took the former view but the vote was not unanimous and more will be heard from those who took the other line.

BUSINESS leaders are coming out of their shells but as a group are not quite sure where to go. They are geting ready to talk things over with the public at large with an eye to selling the public on the merits of capitalism and private enterprise.

They want to meet the criticism of private enterprise advanced by certain political groups and vocal elements within the labor movement which has already caught the fancy of all too many people. In short, business as represented by the people who attended the 17th annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at Winnipeg last week recognizes that its opponents have already got a head start in the battle for minds, which will eventually decide whether state socialism in one or other of its forms replaces the present system.

Evidence that business men are moving out to what they regard as a rather belated defence of their system can be seen in the increasing membership of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and in its drive to enlarge the number of local Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce. These are to enlist the cooperation of businesses on the local level with one another and with the national organization in formulating and putting forward the businessman's angle on public issues.



"Triple Portrait" by Grant Macdonald, from the artist's recent exhibition at Eaton's College Street Galleries, Toronto. Mr. Macdonald, who wittily portrayed the Canadian Navy during wartime, is best known for his crisp drawings of theatrical personalities. His work has appeared in publications both in Canada and abroad.

It is also evident in the decision endorsed at the Winnipeg meeting to promote "National Affairs Committees" within every local unit. That idea is taken from a program being pushed in the United States but it represents an effort to get businessmen thinking about national affairs as they affect themselves and their communities and bringing intelligent pressure on local authorities and on members of Parliament, putting speakers with the business point of view before audiences at the community level.

Management-Labor

So far there is nothing but agreement within the business community as represented by the Chamber. It is when it comes to the attitude of business to labor that there are differences and some confusion. Employer - employee relations are recognized as constituting the most vital front for the battle between capitalism and socialism. Within the next year as business gets its "national affairs committees" working there is likely to come a clarification of its attitude to labor relations.

At the moment there is a marked cleavage between those who want to approach the subject from the doctrinaire and those who want to take a more human point of view. It is a clash between a view which regards labor as a rival to be fought and that which regards it as a temporarily estranged brother to be won back to the family circle.

The official declaration of policy endorsed at the Winnipeg meeting tends to reflect the first viewpoint but it was not adopted unanimously and more will be heard from an influential group who take the other line. The declaration was not antilabor but not one calculated to win approval of labor. It said much about respect for law and faithful observance of agreements. By implication it condemned governments for not enforcing the law against labor, commended the order-in-council authorizing the government to order a secret vote in labor disputes which had already been roundly denounced at the recent labor federation conventions. On the conciliatory side it supported the principle of collective bargaining and emphasized the dependence of prosperity on harmonious industrial relations. The current push on the part of labor for union security, however, was countered with the assertion that "the democratic liberties of the citizen must be protected at all times" and "it is the right of every individual freely to follow the vocation of his choice regardless of membership or non-membership in a union."

After Sharp Debate

That statement, however, came out of the Chamber's policy committee only after a sharp debate and several votes, one nine to eight, on specific points. It came to the open session and was adopted by a show of hands with one dissenting vote. There was no alternative put forward but the people who were against it were those who wanted a more human approach. They did not like the statement's tendency to attack and emphasize the alleged sins of labor, to prod governments into law enforcement measures against labor.

The majority point of view was perhaps represented by the speech in support of the declaration by H. Greville Smith, vice-president of Canadian Industries Limited, who related the maintenance of political liberties to economic liberties. In effect, the arguments with which he would try to win public opinion to the side of business would run head-on into the positions taken by labor at the moment. Union security was to be fought as a menace to freedom of the individual which would eventually encompass freedom to vote, freedom of speech and freedom of action in all spheres.

Broader View

A leading spokesman for the other viewpoint was Hugh Mackenzie, vice-president of John Labatt Limited, London, who wanted the official statement for business to take a broader, less doctrinaire line, to recognize that capital has to live with labor and that nothing is to be gained by attacking labor. He argued that the public consists very largely of employees or persons who are naturally sympathetic to employees, that a great many individuals in the world suffer from some sense of frustration and that all these are naturally disposed to take the side of what appears to be the underdog as against capital.

Industry or capital or free enterprise had to be made attractive to the employee and the person who was neither employer nor employee. The fact that the highest standards of living anywhere in the world had been established under that system was something but to have it appreciated was another thing. The case for private enterprise against socialism was sound but was not to be sold by attacking the other fellow.

If this viewpoint had prevailed there would have been less in the policy statement about law enforcement, since those who hold that viewpoint thought you do not influence people by threatening them with jail whether or not they are guilty. There would have been no opposition to union security on the basis of principle since union security is already established in many plants. There would have been more emphasis on liberty of the individual and less worry about its being lost by union action. There would have been emphasis on the common interests of labor, management and capital in providing high standards of employment and income.

The difference was essentially over whether the Chamber of Commerce should be a fighter or a conciliator. It is not finally settled but the discussion points up the fact that there are differences between employers as well as within labor ranks. When the Trades and Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor went on record as opposed to the plan recommended by the Industrial Relations Committee of the House of Commons for government-ordered and supervised strike votes they were merely covering up differences within their ranks. Labor has a good chunk of opinion which agrees with the policy and for which Clarence Gillis (C.C.F.-Cape Breton South) spoke in the House of Commons. There were some of the conciliatory element in the Chamber of Commerce who thought that for the Chamber to take a stand on such a specific issue was bad tactics if not bad principle. The tactics were bad because it was a question of special internal concern to unions and because any support of one side from the employer interest would help extremists in labor convince the moderates that the extreme point of view was right.

Walter Zeller, who sparked a convention session devoted to private enterprise generally, said businessmen had spent too much time minding their own business in the past and had not enough left over for the problems of business as a whole. They had done a wonderful job selling the merits of the goods they produced but nothing at all to sell merits of the system which made the goods possible.

The discussion on labor relations made it clear that business leaders are now ready to spend something on selling their system and that if they don't agree on a common program they will go about the selling job in different ways. The issue between the different approaches is in the open.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Thanksgiving with Miss A.

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

I FOUND my friend Miss A. stretched out on the chesterfield, looking pale and depressed.

"I wrenched my back," she said, "going down the stairs. The landlord refuses to provide a handrail."

"That's too bad," I said, "and just at Thanksgiving too."

"Thanksgiving!" Miss A. said. She indicated the paper lying on the floor beside her. "Communism, strikes, Stalin, Molotov, Tito, taxes, a rise in the milk rate, the atom bomb, the torso murder case. . . I'd like to know what you think there is to be thankful for."

I considered. "Well, you only ricked your back," I said. "You might have broken it."

"It feels broken," Miss A. said.

"And look what a beautiful autumn we've had," I said, "one wonderful day after another."

Miss A. shifted a little and groaned. "The winter will make up for it," she said.

"But there must be something to be thankful for!" I said. "After all you have a roof over your head. Lots of people haven't got that."

"It leaks," Miss A. said, and closed her eyes.

There was clearly no point in argument. For Miss A. in her present mood, every silver lining had its cloud.

I tried a fresh approach. "Before long we'll have the new cocktail bars."

This worked instantly. Miss A. sat up and her eyes flashed with the old fire. "Cocktail bars!" she said. "Do you know what this Province already spends on alcohol? Do you realize the awful effects of alcohol in lowering national health and efficiency? Do you know what it does to the human organism?"

"It's supposed to make it more cheerful," I said. "It's supposed to create sociability and the spirit of tolerance for one's natural enemies."

"Rubbish!" Miss A. said. "You can create all that with any healthy non-alcoholic beverage as long as people aren't obsessed with an unnatural craving for alcohol. Take dandelion wine for instance."

"I'd rather not," I said.

"You've never even tried it," Miss A. retorted. She rose with some difficulty and went into the kitchenette. In a moment she came back with a bottle labelled "Finest Javel." "Here is a wholesome non-alcoholic drink that can be made at home," she said, pouring two tumblers, "and no one could ask anything better."

"Are you sure it isn't javel water?" I asked nervously.

"Certainly not," Miss A. said. "I made it myself. I even picked the dandelions."

I sipped it cautiously. "Why, it's good," I said. "It tastes like sauterne."

Miss A. looked pleased. "And with none of the unfortunate alcoholic effects," she said.

WE finished our tumblers and Miss A. poured a second. "It won't hurt you a bit," she said. "I'm glad you came over. I feel brighter already. . . Let's see, what were we talking about? Oh, yes, the leak in the roof. Naturally I find it very annoying, but on the other hand you've got to see things sometimes from the landlord's point of view Landlords have a lot to put up with too. I often feel sorry for landlords."

She spoke with feeling and her eyes were a little moist. "There are two sides to everything, even a landlord," she said.

"That's right," I said, "and there's always something to be thankful for if you look for it. Like the other week when I couldn't get to see little Margaret O'Brien in her new picture because I had an attack of sinus. I'd rather have an attack of sinus anytime than go to see little Margaret O'Brien as an Irish leprechaun." I picked up the bottle. "How about a little more Finest Javel?"

"Natch," Miss A. said gaily and pushed her glass across the table. She looked wonderfully cheered. "Or take the rise in the price of milk," she said. "Why worry, as long as our loss is somebody else's gain?"

"Or taxes," I said. "We might just as well hand it over to the Government as spend it some other silly way."

"Or the atom bomb!" cried Miss A., radiant by this time with thanksgiving spirit. "Why, I was reading the other day they have a new poison now that just a few ounces of it would kill everybody in America." She smiled at me happily. "After that, why worry about this atom bomb?"

"It certainly relieves one's mind about the atom bomb," I said.

"Oh, Science is wonderful!" Miss A. said. "Think of the wonderful advances it has made in eradicating weeds and insects. I think we ought to drink to Science."

"To Science!" I said. "And may it eradicate all the weeds and insects before it eradicates the human race."

"Except the dandelion," Miss A. said giggling happily. "Mustn't ever eradicate the dandelion."

"And now," Miss A. said a little later, "how about a toast to Mr. Stalin, Mr. Molotov and Marshal Tito?"

"I think perhaps we've had enough," I said a little alarmed.

"A toast—," Miss A. said firmly. She turned up the bottle but by this time it was quite empty. "Soon fix that," she said. She got up and sat down quickly. "Have you noticed the room going round?" she asked.

I said I had begun to notice it about the time we were toasting Science. "It must be something we ate," Miss A. said thoughtfully. She added in a moment. "There's another bottle in the kitchen cabinet beside the sink. Would you mind getting it, dear? You'll find it behind the soap flakes."

"I think perhaps you'd better save it until the next time you want to create sociability," I said.

I helped her to the chesterfield and Miss A. lay down and smiled at me with unusual fondness. "I'm so glad you dropped in, dear," she said. "You have done me a world of good. I can see now we've every reason for thanksgiving."

"Well, goodbye," I said, "and I hope you're better soon."

"Oh, I'll be better in no time," Miss A. said happily. "After all I was very lucky. Falling on my back helped to break the fall. Otherwise I might have been badly injured."

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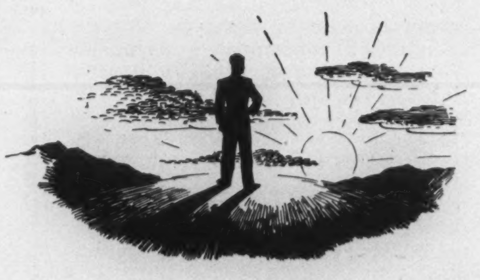
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WASHINGTON LETTER

Pressure on U.S. Administration for Removal of Wage Controls

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THERE is one condition about this article that we must request of readers — please don't say a word about it to the girl who is now doing our housework. If you do, we might find ourselves sans her services. She's an industrious, reliable person, who works eight hours a day, five days a week, for the sum of $20, and if she works overtime she gets paid for it. She likes working for us, is fond of our three boys, but one can't risk losing hired help these days.

Reason for this precaution is a headline in a Washington newspaper this week, advising that the "hired girl is a thing of the past, she's a $7-a-day 'specialist' now." The story, written by competent newswriter Dorothea Andrews, related that current rates for domestic help are now from $5 to $7 a day in some agencies for maids, female, and $6 to $8 a day for domestic help, male.

One unionized employment agency, as of September 15, had announced a $1 a day increase for domestic workers, based on the spiral in living costs. Compare this with one decade ago, when domestics were fighting to get a 35 cents an hour minimum and to end the traditional "sun-to-sun" working hours.

No longer is it possible to hire a "mother's helper." She has been replaced by such specialists as baby sitters, laundresses, cooks, assistant chambermaids, and so on. Before the war the United States employment service placed help for top rates of 35 to 50 cents by the hour and from $10 to $18 by the week. The weekly rates have now jumped up to from $25 to $35 and $40.

Tied to Price Control

The wage question is tied in directly with the price control problem, which has had the attention of President Truman and his cabinet this past week in an effort to stave off disaster for the Democratic party in the November 5 Congressional elections. The shortage of meat and whether or not controls should be dropped have captured the headlines, but the wage control issue is an integral part of the problem.

(Immediate release of all meat and livestock in the U.S. from price control was announced by President Truman at the week's beginning. He also said that removal of wage controls would be "accelerated" and would speed up the removal of price controls, but no immediate action of this phase of the stabilization problem was ordered.)

Some critics of price controls blame the Truman administration for condoning wage increases while attempting to hold prices down. The American Federation of Labor blames inflation on President Truman's settlement of the C.I.O. steel strike. He granted the wage increases of 18½ cents an hour, and raised the price of steel $5 a ton. This, says the A.F. of L., has had "a disastrous effect on the entire economy."

It's obviously unfair to chalk up U.S. inflation entirely to the Democratic party. It was the Republicans, aided and abetted by Southern Democrats, who prevented Mr. Truman from getting continuance of a strong price control law. Even the staunchest advocate of "free enterprise" and of resort to the "law of supply and demand" to restore American food and commodity prices to something like the pre-war level will concede that some control was necessary following V-J day.

It is noteworthy that pressure upon the Government to give up all wage controls comes not only from labor organizations but from heavy industry. This was indicated by the resignation last week of the two industry members of the Wage Stabilization Board, which Mr. Truman did not accept immediately.

Their effort to get off the board was construed as a sign that the Government would abandon the tripartite administration of wage controls. If the industry-labor-public board is to be discontinued, there are several alternatives. Its function could be transferred to the Office of Stabilization, the present public members could be continued with full power, or a single administrator could take over.

In devising its new wage formula, the Government is expected to yield around 10 per cent in wage increases before the end of the year. This is less than the unions have been seeking. If strikes continue to threaten, this policy may be announced before the elections. The big unions have already tasted public disfavor because of the effects of strikes in delaying production, promoting inflation and living costs, and it is expected that they will be ready to compromise on a lower general wage increase.

While best available information now points to complete removal of controls on both price and wages by next mid-year, all signs point to plenty of wage controversy for the immediate future. Labor unions are now mapping out wage plans and preparing publicity and educational programs. Statistics on wages, profits and living costs are being assembled by the labor press and research people.

Storm Warnings

Labor leaders have been exhorted to proceed with caution on another national wage movement. It is pointed out to them that more increase in prices would follow general increase in wages. They could, it is explained, strain the American economy to the breaking point.

For all the public aggravation at such shortages as the meat famine, the American public is cognizant of the fact that the nation is enjoying prosperity. President Truman announced recently that employment is at a peak, with 58 out of 60 million employable persons in jobs. Wage rates, incidentally, are higher than ever before.

Federal taxes top all previous collections. The Federal Government took in as much in the first three months of this fiscal year as in any previous 12 peacetime months. The national income will climb to a record peak of $175,000,000,000 in 1947, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Although retail prices have risen 52 per cent from the 1935-39 period, the average income per consumer has risen by 117 per cent to $1,130, which means that only 16 per cent of the average income was spent in food purchases. Back in 1935-39 23 per cent of income was being spent on food.

The increase of income, which is thus actually making it possible for American consumers to get their food at "bargain prices," is attributed by the B.A.E. to price controls, subsidies, higher volume and reduced services.

In the opposite corner we have the National Association of Manufacturers, through it president, Robert R. Watson of New York, declaring that President Truman's "rigid controls of economy have . . . destroyed the hopes of the nation for prosperity." He believes that "until O.P.A. is killed, the American people cannot be free."

A more hopeful note is sounded by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who believes that the recent stock market decline and the levelling off in some real estate prices point toward a more normal economy.

He has set forth a formula for maintaining prosperity in a 3,000-word "Memorandum on the Economic Outlook" calling for: (1) "most important" that the output per worker be raised; (2) that "large scale industrial disputes and further general wage increases" be avoided; and (3) that business groups restrain further price increases and even "lower prices and rely upon volume operations for profits."

Whatever the solution, the situation calls for putting the brakes on further spiralling of wages and prices.

P.S. Our maid has seen this article and isn't asking for a raise. She says she was through the last depression.

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Dardanelles a Major Problem as in Past

By FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN

The "Question of the Straits" seemingly is farther from settlement than it was in the time of Darius. The writer's article shows that the short, historic waterway that connects the Black Sea with the Mediterranean and separates Europe from Asia has been an international problem of greater importance than any other for hundreds of years.

When Turkey began to decline, the rise of Russia gave to the Straits question a new significance. Ever since the days of Peter the Great, Russia has been endeavoring to secure a free window on the Mediterranean. She has not succeeded, and Turkey has remained in control of the strategic Dardanelles to this day. Her hold is again being challenged. Will she retain it?

ON SEPTEMBER 24, Generalissimo Joseph Stalin did two things which put the apologists of his regime on the horns of a dilemma. In the one instance, he declared to an English correspondent (London *Sunday Times*), that, in his opinion, there exists no "real danger" of another immediate war and asserted that Russia is desirous of amicable cooperation with the western democracies, and confident that such cooperation can be effected. In the other instance, and almost in the same breath, he sent a note to Turkey stating that the refusal at this time of the Ottoman government to accede to Russian demand for a joint defence of the Dardanelles by united Soviet-Turkish forces would create a danger to the security of the Black Sea powers (Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Turkey).

The statement is significant, even suggestive. But if we add to it Stalin's affirmation, in the same interview, that the presence of American troops in northern China, where the Soviet-controlled and directed Communists are fairly well ensconced, constitutes a living danger to future peace, we are at a loss to discover what is in the Politburo's mind. The fact, also, that there are 3 air-borne Russian divisions under Zhukov camped on the eastern borders of Turkey, and Bulgarian forces massed northwest of Instanbul, makes the situation still more perplexing. Though we know what the general philosophy of the Soviet Union is, the ironic contrast between words and actions at the Kremlin leaves the present state of affairs considerably more knotty.

Dug Up from History

With his note to Turkey, Stalin has exhumed from academic cloisters a page of history which has been closed and opened many times since the ancient days when the myths of Jason and the Golden Fleece were the cream of Greek literature. He has also brought to their own Peter the Great and Catherine II, his precursors in ambitions to establish an eternal Panslavism sufficiently strong to disrespect natural frontiers and sovereign rights, and to defy the import of tradition and of time-honored diplomacy.

It would be of no immediate interest to refer here to the legends woven around the Hellespont of antiquity, but it is relevant to bring to mind the historic fact that the problem of the control of the Straits of Dardanelles has been preoccupying nations since the times of Darius, 1515 B.C. It is also pertinent to remember that the Empire of Rome did not become *universal* until Pompey had swept the Mediterranean and the Black Sea of free-booting traders, in the first century B.C.

However, the "Question of the Straits" did not become an acute problem until the division of the Roman Empire into East and West, early in the 3rd century A. D. Diocletian chose for his eastern capital Nicomedia (afterwards Smyrna, and now Ismid); and soon thereafter the centre of gravity began to shift to the Straits. Constantine the Great feared that this shifting would have a great political influence over his own western section of the Empire, and he removed his capital from Rome to Byzantium (330 A.D.). He named his capital Constantinople (City of Constantine, now Instanbul). Constantinople became a great commercial centre, and kept the name of Rome a symbol of Empire until its fall to the Turks in 1453.

Early Foundations

The conquest of the Straits by the Turks was a gradual one. The rise of Moslem power began in the 11th century—this rise was one of the principal causes of the Crusades—but it was not until the opening years of the 13th century that Osman I—whence the name Ottoman—succeeded in rallying the forces of the Seljuk Turks and other Mohammedan peoples, and in laying the foundation of the Ottoman or Turkish Empire. His grandson Suleiman led an expedition across the Dardanelles in 1357, seized Gallipoli, at the head of the Dardanelles and strongly fortified the place. The Turks have held, with but slight intervals. the fortifications on both sides of the Dardanelles since that time.

However, the holding of the Dardanelles did not establish the complete control of the waterway. There was left the Bosphorus, which is the key to the Black Sea. In order to gain control of the passage through the Marmora Sea to the Black Sea, the Turks had to capture Constantinople. This they accomplished in 1453. By overrunning its northern, eastern and western shores in 1475, the Turks made of the Black Sea a Turkish Lake. For three centuries thereafter, that is until the coming of Russia in 1774, it was the settled policy of the Ottoman Empire to exclude all foreign ships from the "virgin waters" of the Black Sea.

We say the "coming of Russia". This means the arrival of Russia on the northern coastlands of the Black Sea in 1699, as a result of the surrender to her of the province of Azov. In the same year, Peter the Great sent an embassy to Constantinople on board a man-of-war, with an energetic, even provocative, demand for freedom of navigation for Russian ships on the Black Sea. The demand was flatly refused, the Turkish Government insisting that Russian goods destined for Constantinople should cross the Black Sea in Turkish bottoms, as in the past.

It was left to Catherine II to recover what Peter the Great had lost. She conquered the territory north of the Black Sea and forced the Sultan to surrender his control of that northern shore. By so doing she created a new international situation, which eventually matured in the Crimean War.

However, Catherine's aim was not precisely commercial. It was rather political, as is Stalin's today. Her ambition was to conquer Constantinople and ruin Turkey, and to that very end she waged war against Turkey in 1789, with the aid of Austria. Russia won that war, but Catherine did not succeed in dismembering Turkey, England, Holland and Prussia having intervened. Poland was partitioned, instead.

Napoleon's expedition to Egypt (1799 to 1801) not only gave birth to what has since been known as the Near East question, but especially awakened England to the strategic importance of the route to India. This awakening caused England to write a most important page in history, at least so far as the Straits are concerned. She signed a formal treaty with the Sublime Porte, known as the Treaty of Constantinople, but usually referred to as the "Peace of the Dardanelles", which contained the specific assertion, in international treaty, of the principle of the closing of the Dardanelles to ships of war in time of peace. By her recognition of the sovereign rights of Turkey as guardian of the Dardanelles, England paved the way for the International Convention of 1841, at which it was agreed that none but a Turkish warship should pass through the Dardanelles without the consent of Turkey. This understanding was re-affirmed by the Treaty of London in 1871, and

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by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. It has remained the fundamental document in the international law of the Straits down to World War I.

The Straits Convention of 1841 did not please Russia, because it robbed her of any possibility of predominance in Turkish affairs. It was at this juncture that the irritated Czar Nicholas referred to the Sultan as the "Sick Man of Europe", whose inherited patrimony should be divided among the Powers. Failing in her endeavor, Russia invaded Turkey in 1853. That was the Crimean War, which Russia lost.

Status Quo Affirmed

This loss did not stop Russia. Profiting by Turkey's embarrassment with an insurrection in the province of Herzegovina, she declared war on the Ottoman Empire in 1877, April 24. She won the war but her victory changed the whole diplomatic lineup against her. Hence the Congress of Berlin (1878), to which we have already referred, and at which the *status quo ante*, as regards navigation in the Straits, was affirmed.

Thirty years of comparative quiet followed the Treaty of Berlin, but Russia never ceased to try to secure a preference in the Dardanelles. Izvoski's tour of the European capitals in 1908, for instance, and the secret annex (involving the partition of Turkey) in the treaty of alliance with Austria in 1912.

For nearly two months after the outbreak of World War I, Turkey was technically neutral, although she was committed to the Central Powers. She was forced into that commitment by Germany, who had control of her army, and who offered her greater economic advantages in the Asiatic hinterland. However, the Straits remained closed for the duration of the war, much to the disadvantage of Russia, militarily and commercially. The campaign against the Dardanelles began in February, 1915, and the fear that the occupation of the Straits by the British and the French would leave her high and dry, impelled Russia to demand from her western allies (England, France and Italy) material concessions in Turkey (Annexation of Constantinople and the Dardanelles). She secured consent, but the secret entente lapsed because of Russia's desertion of the Allies in 1917.

When the Bolsheviks gained power in Russia in the fall of 1917, they promptly renounced all claims to Constantinople and the Straits which, they declared, ought to remain under Turkish sovereignty.

In 1923, the Lausanne Convention was held. The signatories to that Convention, as well as to the Treaty of Lausanne on the same day, were the representatives of the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Turkey. It should be said here that in 1923 the old Turkish State was dead, and that Turkey entered the family of nations as a new commonwealth, the Republic of Turkey, with Kemal Pasha (Ataturk) as president.

Demilitarized Zones

Officially, the Treaty of Lausanne terminated the state of war between the Allies and Turkey, although Turkey had unconditionally surrendered to the Allies, October 1918. The most important clause of the Treaty was that which concerned the Straits. To guarantee freedom of passage in the Straits, it demilitarized zones on both sides of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, but gave the right to Turkey to maintain a garrison of not more than 12,000 men at the Dardanelles and a naval base at Constantinople, as well as the right to transport her armed forces through the demilitarized areas. The islands in the Sea of Marmora were also demilitarized. The freedom of passage was to be supervised by an International Commission, under the permanent presidency of Turkey, and functioning under the auspices of the League of Nations. The prestige of Turkey was adequately maintained.

The last Convention concerning the "Question of the Straits" was that of Montreux, in 1936. The two beneficiaries in the Convention were Turkey and the Soviet Union. Turkey was strengthened in the control of the Straits by the disappearance of the demilitarization clauses in the Lausanne Treaty regarding certain zones, and by the abolition of the International Straits Commission whose functions were transferred to the Turkish Government. Moreover, Turkey, when belligerent, was relieved of all limitations and permitted to close the Straits to warships of all nations.

As for the Soviet Union, it was allowed to send warships, singly however, through the Straits to the Aegean Sea without limitation of number, type, or tonnage. This gave the Soviets egress from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, an age-long Russian claim, which Britain once more opposed unless full reciprocity were accorded to the non-riparian powers. The principle of freedom of navigation is naturally subordinate to the security of Turkey and of all the other Black Sea riparian states, but international control has given way to control by the Turkish Government. Among other advantages given Russia, we should mention that Russia may send her raiders into the Mediterranean without danger of a superior force chasing her back into the Black Sea or in any way threatening her southern shores (unless it should be a punitive action undertaken against Russia).

The Montreux Convention was signed July 20, 1936. It specified (Article 28) that the "present Convention shall remain in force for twenty years from the date of its entry into force." The same article adds: "The principle of freedom of transit and navigation . . . shall however continue without limit of time."

This is the position at this moment. In Article 28 of the Montreux Convention it is stipulated as follows: "In the event of the present Convention being denounced in accordance with the provisions of the present article, the High Contracting Parties agree to be represented at a Conference for the purpose of concluding a new Convention".

The Montreux Convention has not been denounced by any state, not even Russia, at least not in the formal manner prescribed in Article 29. However, the Soviet Union has persisted in trying to bring Turkey in line with its reincarnated imperialist ambitions, and its failure in that respect seems to irritate it to the extent that Nicholas was irritated after the 1841 Straits Convention.

It is impossible to prophesy what will emerge from the present impasse. But it is plain to the eyes of all that Soviet diplomatic performances at this time do not inspire world confidence.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Peace Is Being Talked to Death; Wallace Debate Shifts to Atom

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

RETURNING with Yousuf Karsh from the San Francisco Conference, the famous photographer related to me a saying of Prince Faisal of Saudi Arabia, which has stuck in my mind ever since. Karsh had asked the Prince why he alone, of all of the chiefs of delegation, had made no speech. Faisal replied: "Words, my son, are like the winds of the desert: they blow constantly, but they achieve very little."

During and since San Francisco we have talked countless millions of words about peace. Yet like the desert winds, these seem to have achieved very little. At Paris the diplomatic talking day was extended to 10, 12 and 16 hours. But after the vote was taken, it was nearly always the same, 15 to 6; the Soviet bloc against the field, or the field against the Soviet bloc.

As it draws to a close it appears as one of the most futile talking matches in history. To make it a complete fiasco will now need only the vetoing by Mr. Molotov of its various 15 to 6 recommendations. And far from all this talk having promoted peace, the atmosphere of the conference and the division in it became more acrimonious as it went along, until near the end the delegates mellowed at the bare idea that their ordeal would soon be over.

The conference has come out, in fact, as I anticipated in this space writing from Paris three weeks before the opening. I was never tempted to alter my plans for seeing the *facts* of Europe at first-hand, to sit in on the gloom and frustration of the Luxembourg Palace, for more than a day or two in passing.

Why was it that all the talking in Paris could achieve nothing? There were at least three reasons, and the first of these was much the most important. This was that the situation under discussion, in Eastern Europe, was dominated by power and was one that words could do little or nothing to alter.

The Paris Conference supposedly was discussing peace treaties with the former Axis satellites. Actually it had to deal at every turn with the Soviet determination to dominate Eastern Europe. Words could do nothing to change these hard facts of Soviet occupation and satellite governments. Only where we had *power* on the spot, at Trieste, could we insist firmly on our views.

The second reason why the talk was so futile was that the delegates knew while they were talking that anything which they "decided"—and the list of treaty topics open to alteration had already been strictly limited by Big Four agreements made beforehand—could be turned down by any one of the Big Four foreign ministers afterwards if he didn't like it.

The third reason had to do with the *kind* of talk heard at Paris. A large proportion of it was never intended as serious discussion or bargaining on the particular question in hand, but was propaganda calculated for the home or international audience. Woodrow Wilson's ideal of "open covenants, openly arrived at" was turned into a farce. All we had, instead, was "open disputes, openly fought out."

No Microphones

Mr. Mackenzie King has had something to say on this type of public negotiation—which is no real negotiation at all—since he came back. He discussed it at some length with me on the boat. It is his conviction that you just cannot do business around a microphone. People would come into committees with mimeographed speeches, all too obviously prepared for the audience back home rather than for the colleagues around the table. The next man's "answer" was not an answer at all, because it too was prepared beforehand, mimeographed for the press, and intended for another home audience. Neither man was there to talk quietly with the rest about the subject in hand, its merits, and what concessions might be made towards a good solution. Both were, instead, committing themselves so openly that they had little scope for bargaining without "loss of face."

Look at the record of what the conference "achieved" in its two and a half months of talk. It very wisely confirmed a number of territorial decisions, Petsamo, Transylvania, Bessarabia and the Dobrudja, which the Soviets had taken unilaterally within the past couple of years—since no one cared to try to alter these. It also confirmed the award of the two tiny frontier communities which the French demanded from the Italians for no other apparent reason than to show that stabbing in the back doesn't pay.

Population Shiftings

It approved the demand of the Czechoslovaks to expel a half million or so Hungarians—on top of three million Sudetens, who were really Austrians rather than "Germans". Can anyone remember when the world was horrified at the way Hitler tore up minorities and shifted them about? The eastern half of our victorious coalition has shifted about far more people than Hitler ever did. It is typical of the real state of peace and tolerance in the world today that the peoples of Central Europe, who have lived mixed together for centuries, can do so no longer.

Nationalism gone mad, at a time when only internationalism can save the human race, demands that only the true sons shall remain within the boundaries of each state. Hitler's abominable race theories have won the war in Eastern Europe. Only the cry has shifted from pan-Germanism to pan-Slavism.

The only sizable issue which the conference of 21 was allowed to discuss—for it didn't touch at all on the key issues of the peace in Europe: Germany and Austria—were Trieste and the freedom of the Danube. On these it could work out no real solution, but only register the customary 15 to 6 "recommendation", because the 6 were not interested at all in the merits of the case, but took their stand solely on the question of whether a certain solution would strengthen or weaken the Soviet grip on Eastern Europe.

Towering above all other issues was that of the Danube. For 90 years it has enjoyed an international administration of some kind or other. Now, when we are supposed to be moving towards world organization, one of whose first expressions would have to be internationalization of the great waterways, the Soviets insist on ending the international regime on the Danube.

Mr. Molotov scored a good point when he asked Senator Vandenberg why he didn't talk about internationalizing the St. Lawrence instead of the Danube. But Senator Vandenberg had an even better answer: that ships from all the world were welcome on the St. Lawrence on terms of complete equality with Canadian or American ships, and that was mainly what he wanted on the Danube.

What They Didn't Say

Still Vandenberg didn't even whisper about the desirability of internationalizing Panama, at a moment when his country was just asserting its claim to join in an international regime for the Dardanelles. Molotov, while talking of the St. Lawrence, didn't say a word about the Dardanelles, and wouldn't hear of the Danube. And Mr. Bevin, who was strong on internationalizing the Danube, didn't bring Suez, Gibraltar or the Kiel Canal into the discussion.

Yet, as this commentary has urged for the past two years, there is no single more solid or practical step which the nations could take towards world organization than joint control by the Security Council of the great waterways of the world.

Even more pressing is, of course, control of atomic power. Discussion of this has again become lively, with Mr. Wallace's criticism of the American approach to Russia on the matter, and Mr. Bernard Baruch's very effective rebuttal. This public debate, ably directed as it is by the latter, promises to do more good than harm.

It takes two main lines. First, was Wallace right in denouncing American atomic policy as having "fatal defects" and blocking real negotiation? And second, should the United States continue to make and stockpile atomic bombs while the negotiations for international control are going on?

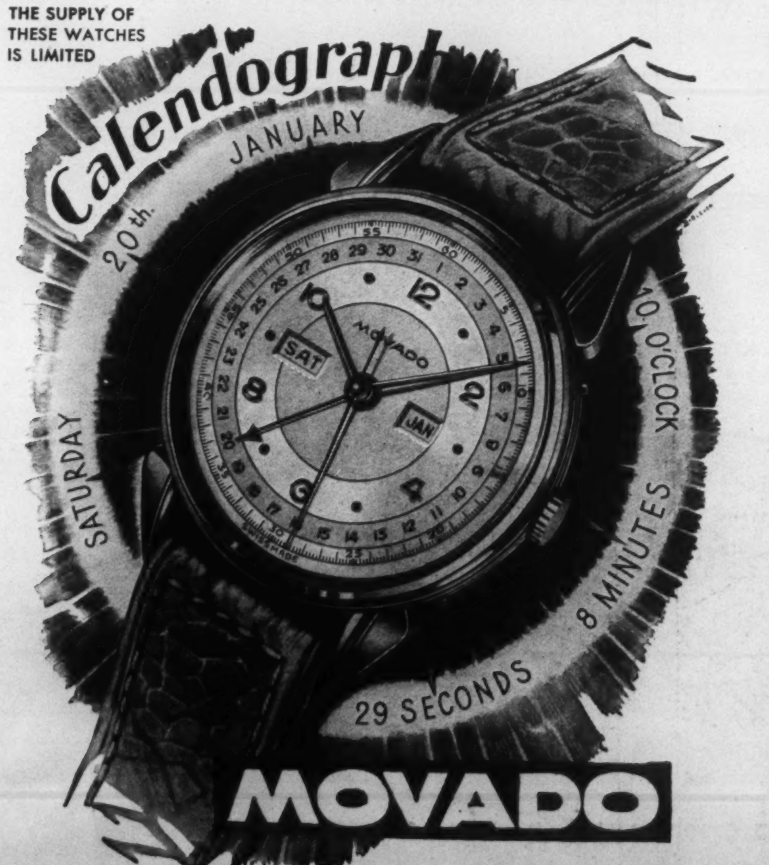
The first point has been settled by Mr. Baruch's detailed, point-by-point analysis of actual United States policy and Mr. Wallace's criticisms of it. Indeed, he shows that Wallace, while condemning U.S. atomic policy, had actually been urging its main points without knowing what they were!

After a private meeting with him, a fortnight ago, Wallace admitted that he had not been "fully posted" on the position of the American atomic delegation, and realized that he should have consulted with them before he wrote his famous letter to President Truman. Instead, he had obtained his information from "someone in U.N.R.R.A.".

After the meeting, Mr. Wallace's representative put this admission into a statement which was to be issued to the press, along with Wallace's "wholehearted endorsation of the principles pursued by the American atomic delegation," and especially stressing the need for international inspection.

Then Mr. Wallace changed his mind about issuing this specific admission of his error, and three days later telephoned to Baruch another statement which admitted no error but dealt only in vague generalities. Further, Wallace revealed in this conversation that his original letter to Truman was to be given very wide circulation in pamphlet form, with the errors uncorrected.

It was on this that Baruch blew up



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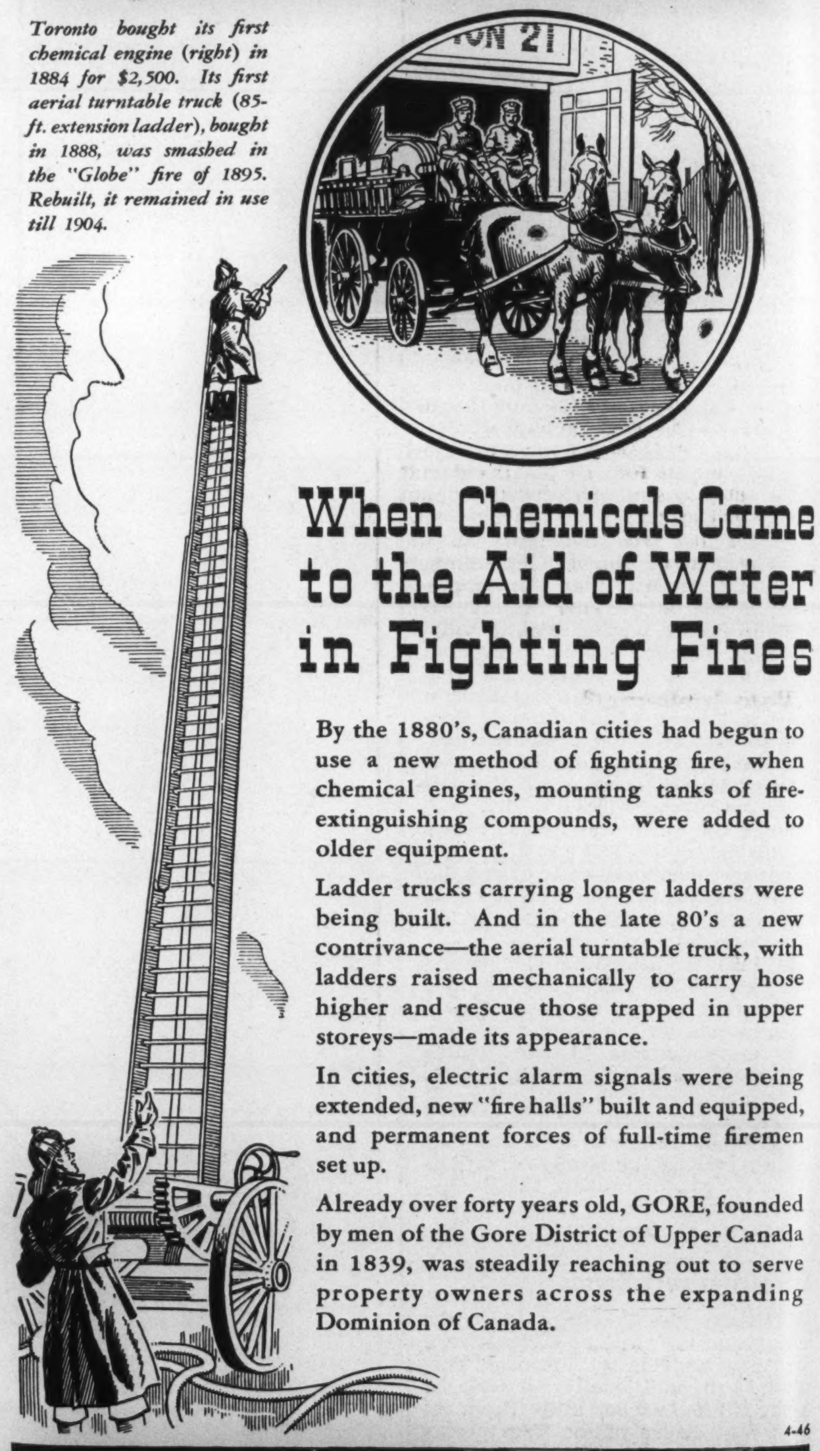

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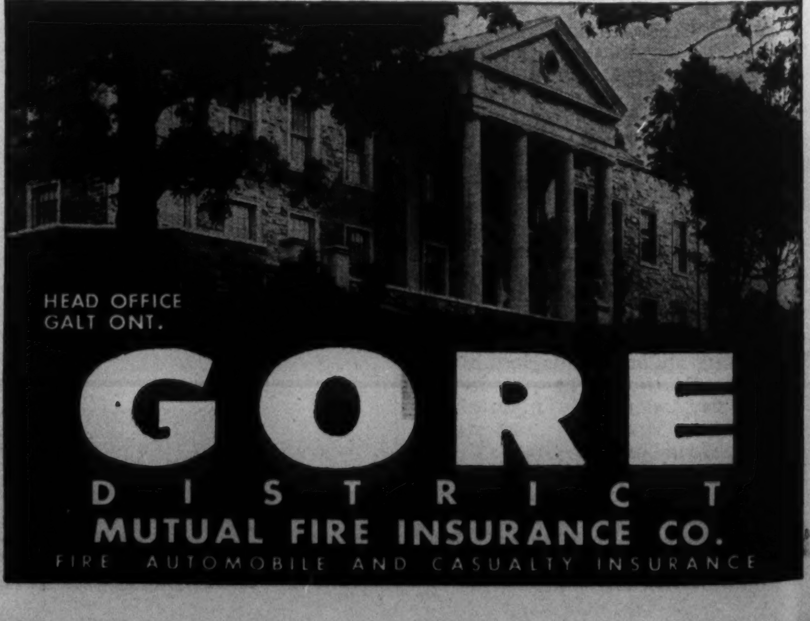

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and released the correspondence to the press. Wallace met it at first with a counter-blast saying that Baruch had tried to "intimidate" him. A few days later, however, he wrote to the Washington *Post* saying that he considered international inspection a vital part of the plan, and understood that it was the Russian attitude which was holding this up.

Entry of Ickes

At this point, Ickes, as executive director of the organization (the Independent Citizens Committee for the Arts, Sciences and Professions) which is issuing the pamphlet, denounced this move and gave his support to Baruch.

The points at issue were these. Wallace had stated that the United States was trying to force a "one-sided" agreement on others, deciding for herself the various transition stages, and requiring others to pledge not to go ahead with atom bomb research while she herself retained her full technical knowledge, and would agree to share information and destroy her bombs only at her own "unfettered discretion".

Wallace's conclusion was that "the step-by-step plan in any such one-sided form is not workable. The entire agreement will have to be worked out and wrapped up in a single package. This may involve certain steps or stages, but the timing of such steps must be agreed to in the initial master treaty. . . If we are willing to negotiate on this basis, I believe the Russians will also negotiate seriously with a view to reaching an agreement."

But Baruch shows that the U.S. had proposed the very method of determining the transition stages which Wallace calls for. He points out that the step-by-step plan was not put forward originally by the U.S. delegation, but was laid down in the Moscow Resolution of last December; and that the American plan proposes, in fact, the "master treaty" and "single package" on which Wallace insists.

Veto Irrelevant?

Then there is Wallace's dismissal of the veto issue as "completely irrelevant" to the atomic control question. "If any nation violates the treaty provision, say of permitting inspection of suspected illegal bomb-making activities, what action is there that can be vetoed?" asks Wallace. The other nations are "free to take what action they think is necessary", including war.

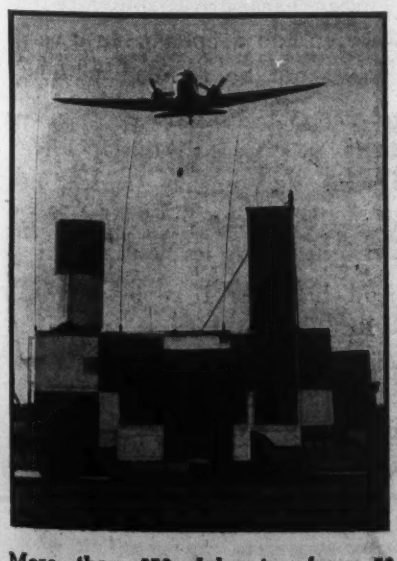
This is the weakest part of Wallace's whole argument. He just hasn't any plan for preventing or punishing infringement of the atomic controls, but backs the Soviet proposal that a mere treaty is the best that can be arranged. A treaty something like the Kellogg-Briand Treaty, by which we all "renounced" war forever, back in 1928.

But the question of how to *anticipate* or *prevent* evasions of the control regulations lies at the very heart of all our discussion on this subject. As Baruch points out very sharply, the whole hope is to work out new extensions of international law which will enable us to handle such evasions *without* going to war.

This mistake Wallace has had to admit specifically in his letter to the Washington *Post*. He has had to come out for inspection, and admit that he knows who has been blocking it. Sometimes, after reading all the editorials and commentaries, one wonders if there was a single point which Wallace had thought through clearly and accurately.

Yes, one point! He scored on the question of American stock-piling of atomic bombs during the negotiations, as representing a pressure which the Russians were bound to resent and which could only urge them to secure the bomb for themselves as quickly as possible, so as to negotiate on an equal basis.

The debate going on in the press shows a widespread appreciation of this point. But it must not be allowed to obscure the absolutely vital difference which remains to be bridged between the Soviet proposal for a mere treaty by which the nations will promise not to use atomic weapons, and the American insistence on international inspection, and punishment without the protection of the veto.



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Behind the Lines with Canada's War Artists

By ANDREW BELL

The definitive Canadian War Art Show is on tour, after its recent exhibition in Toronto. In turn each of the main Canadian cities will see the exhibition. A recent issue of Saturday Night carried reproductions of some of the pictures, and a criticism of this important experiment in state-sponsored art. The purpose of this article is complementary—to try and capture something of the atmosphere in which these pictures were created. For thus, perhaps, one can better understand the aims, and appraise the achievements, of the Canadian war art program.

LATE in 1944 two Canadian officers set off in their jeep to visit some towns only just freed by Canadian troops from the enemy. En route they were surprised to see a German soldier standing erect in a nearby slit-trench. Taken unawares he was, without difficulty, captured. In the process of transfer to the jeep, however, the German suddenly sprang at one of the officers, threw him to the ground, and started to wrench away the latter's rifle. The other officer had no choice. He shot the German dead.

The clamor of the struggle raised other enemy soldiers. The two Canadians leapt into slit-trenches and a bitter miniature battle began. One of the officers was killed. The other, his ammunition spent, managed to crawl from his slit-trench into a ditch, and thence to a place of hiding. Escape seemed impossible. Machine gun positions, manned night and day, were within fifty feet.

For ten days he hid thus, with but dew from the grass and ditchwater to drink, and his only real food the raw flesh of a chicken snared with a pistol lanyard and tie. At first the Canadian supposed our troops would soon clear away the German soldiers about him. As the long days dragged on, however, it became clear that the battle had veered off.

Freedom

And so, on the tenth night, a dark one, he resolved to attempt an escape. The ambition was hazardous, for the German snipers and machine-gunners were nervous and would fire at every sound. Yet the effort succeeded, and after crawling and walking all night, the Canadian was picked up by a British patrol.

What gives particular force to this story is that the Canadian officer was a Canadian war artist — Captain George Pepper. And his experience is symbolic of the degree to which war art was an integrated arm in each of our three Services. The Canadian war artist was, first of all, a serving man. He was given the same basic training as his brothers-in-arms, and shared their rigors and dangers. Thus it was thought the war artist would most probably do convincing work.

War art as such is, of course, scarcely new. The theme of war has always been an important subject of artistic expression. The starkly simple etchings on stone of primitive man often had war as their inspiration and were his attempt to capture graphically the emotions of the struggle. In more recent times artists have followed the troops and, in this manner, preserved for history at least something of the mood of the conflict. To put competent artists into uniform that they might, as trained serving men, paint history in the making was, however, a new use of the artist.

Official Recognition

Thus the Canadian Government early in the 1914-18 war, was breaking new ground with its decision that service personnel should officially record in color and line the life and achievements of the Canadian Armed Forces. The present itinerant Canadian War Art Show is the fruit of the official recognition in this war, too, of the value of the artist as a graphic historian.

The prime responsibility for the text of the Canadian contribution belongs to the war historian. Similarly, the cold factual detail in a visual sense is guarded for the future by the official cameraman. It was only the artist, however, who had the means to "fill the eye" with the atmosphere and spiritual shadings of the struggle.

Canadian war art is "art with a purpose" — with an emphasis on vivid accuracy such as would not be needed or even perhaps warranted in other forms of artistic expression.

What then were the "marching orders" of the Canadian artist in uniform? He could use any media he wanted. Yet clearly in theatres of active operations he could hope to do little more than field sketches. And this has been the Canadian experience. Some were, in effect, finished pieces of work. Others were simply carefully annotated sketches, which had later to be worked up in studios in Europe and Canada.

What subjects was a Canadian war artist permitted to paint? For like any other service-man orders were orders with him. Happily the orders were catholic. The topics he might depict were as generous as the area of operations in which he was serving. The emphasis had, however, to be on the spirit and activities of the Canadian fighting men; the weapons and machines they used, and the conditions under which they fought. Thus the accent in Canadian war art is on broad topics — troops in action and at rest, planes tuned up and ready for the take-off, destroyers and corvettes lunging through an ugly sea. Portraiture, had, of necessity, to be limited to characteristic types, and individuals whose gallantry was symbolic of Canadian achievement.

An appreciation of the aesthetic problems of the war artist is as important as a knowledge of marching orders. This was no war of the neat, red-coated British square. On land there was still the grim quality of mud and guts and blood and destruction. At sea, and above all in the air, there was a horrible brooding mechanized detachment. And even in land warfare this element was dominant.

To find a way to capture this vital quality represented an altogether new problem in art. Now the gods of War and Death had neither faces nor bodies. They were inscrutable, inhuman forces stabbing clear through you out of the icy, black water, or screaming out of a flaming, gold sky to annihilate all.

Ponder the challenge to the R.C.A.F. war artist whose job it was to record with fidelity and imagination operations in the air. Here was a domain of artistic expression with no tradition at all. The Air Force station was the heart of activities. It was a tidy, ordered, cheerful place. The pattern of life on stations in Canada, and in a theatre of operations was often not greatly different. Yet personnel on the latter knew that that night they would attack a target five hundred miles away, and the only difference on the station the next morning would be a set of new faces replacing a set of familiar ones.

How could one paint a war of this sort — seize for history in line and color this new dimension of space — this atmospheric mystery of the air! A fighter pilot could shoot up a couple of enemy convoys, knock down perhaps an intercepting

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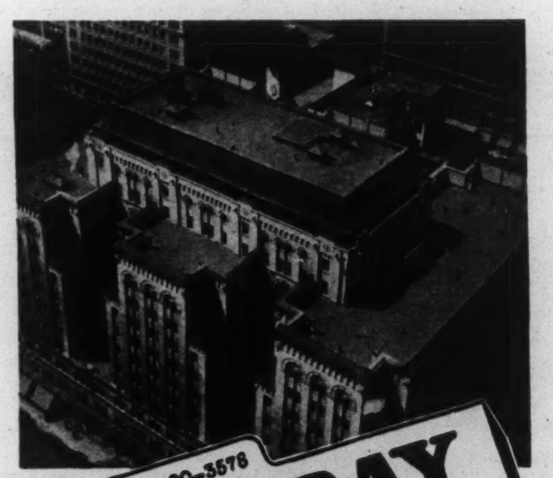

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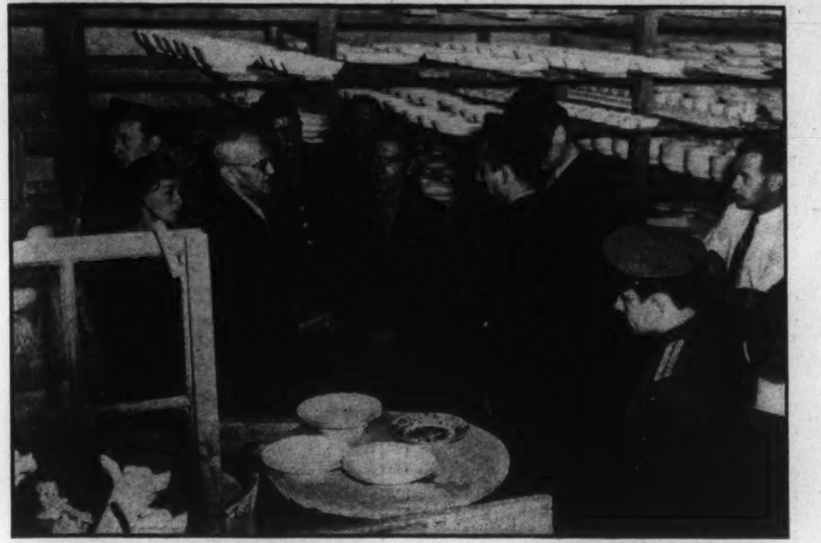

More than 200 important industrial works are reported to have been taken over by the Russians in their zone of Germany. The products will be sent to Russia as reparations. Above, U.S. correspondents interview workers at Meissen china factory while a Soviet officer watches at right.

German plane, lunch at his British station, have dinner with a girl in London, and then go and do exactly the same thing the next morning. Then there was the fantastic precision bombing, with men trained not to destroy a whole block of buildings in order to get a particular target. Rather the order was to demolish the fifth building from the corner. And it was only that building that crumbled to dust. Or, how could one describe in paint the pastel mosaic of earth five thousand feet or fifteen thousand feet below you?

These were the sorts of problems of the Air Force artists. You could not paint air warfare in an abstract way. War in the air was a real thing, and for a work to succeed, it had to carry that quality of demoniacal reality. For the R.C.A.F. artists it was a stern and anxious search for a symbolism that would convey something, at least, of the mystery, detachment and cold horror of this kind of new war.

Army and Navy artists, in a rather different way, had to look for answers to equally complex and strange aesthetic qualities. A few phrases from a war letter of an Army artist (long prominent in private life as a Canadian painter) to his wife puts the position well:

Zero Hour Prelude

"We knew the zero hour, and knowing, too, the scale of the operation, the tensions preceding zero were terrific. The German positions were about five hundred yards across from us. We were on an escarpment. Below us was the river, and the blown bridge, four of its six arches gone. Operations above us were heavy. Flights came in formations of twelve, peeling off even as they do in the movies, bombing and machine-gunning through clouds of ack-ack bursts.

"At zero on the dot a man-made inferno broke loose. It smote thigh and cheek from all sides. And then on the reverse slope of the valley opposite us the flowering bursts broke open like sudden deadly orchids, then withered fast by the breeze, creating a blue-grey vapor as if to hide their own destructiveness.

"The pandemonium was unearthly as the concentration spread all over the valley. The pink house with the tower disappeared. The stone pines on the ridge were gone from sight. Tops of orange trees showed spectre-like through the cordite haze. I tried to sketch but it was impossible.

"As darkness fell our heavy machine guns swept the area mercilessly like legions of pneumatic drills. How could life exist in that valley of death? Birds left the area in flocks. Yet men were there somewhere. The gunners moved like automatons in a blinding dance. 'Ammunition, charge, ram-rod, release. . . .ammunition, charge, ram-rod, release,' over and over again all through that awful barrage. And then down into the twilight of that valley went our engineers, to sweep and remove mines, to get the Baileys across, to establish a bridgehead. . ."

How was an artist to preserve for history the essence of this four-dimensional, utterly impersonal warfare? The artistic idioms which were used to depict the last war were meaningless. You could paint a wounded man. You could express in the contortions of his body and the taut lines of his face the extremity of his suffering. The correct insignia and a suggestive background would show what breed of a combatant he was, whence he came, where he was. But how could one describe the man-made lightning, unleashed perhaps a hundred miles away, that with such razor-like precision slashed him in ten different spots and mortally struck him down?

For the artist is first of all a contemplative, sensitive person. Yet in his war work, at all events in his field sketches and the collection of his basic material, there was scant room for the contemplative mood. He was living in an atmosphere of barked out "fire orders", "shots fired in anger", or "troops moving off at 0007 hours." All about him was ear-splitting, inhuman sound, and the stench of acrid vapors. And obviously the real purpose of his mission was to provide a form of communicative art, that would capture the circumstances and the spirit of the Canadian contribution, for the largest number of people.

A convoy of vehicles laboriously twisting its way through a shell-wrecked town, a shattered gun emplacement — its venom gone, the sweating torsos of seamen in a boiler room, a careening aircraft intent on the kill — such is the stuff of Canadian war art. For war art had a specialized job; to tell the saga of the Canadian Armed Forces to persons behind the lines, and to make that saga a living tradition.

Probably it is too soon to attempt any firm appraisal of contemporary Canadian war art. Still, a sincere effort on the part of a young country to portray convincingly in graphic form her fighting Forces is an exciting artistic exploit, and, too, an important milestone in the history of Canadian art.

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KEEP YOUR EYE ON CONTINENTAL — PACKAGING HEADQUARTERS FOR CANADA

THE SPORTING LIFE

It Matters Not Who Won or Lost, But How We Sold the Product

By KIMBALL McILROY

THE greatest boon to sports fans since the introduction of the Mickey Mouse (the reference is not cinematographic) has been, as everyone knows, the radio. Through the medium of the sports announcer, it has brought big-time sport into the homes of a deafened continent. It has enabled the baseball enthusiast of Kapuskasing, for example, to follow the activities of the Philadelphia Athletics, which very few people in Philadelphia care to do. It has enabled thousands of shut-ins, of listeners in distant parts and of those who simply don't want to pay fifty bucks for a fifty-cent fight to have ringside seats at some of the most memorable fiascos of the last two decades.

Mind you, it has also enabled a variety of commercial sponsors to foist off a variety of products on an unsuspecting public. The public bites on the theory that maybe if it goes out and buys the product, the announcer will quit talking about it and settle down to business. This theory is still a theory, and not a very good one.

Sports announcers are selected for their long and intimate acquaintance with the sponsor's product. If they know something about the sport in question, so much the better. There's nothing like a little action to spice a first-rate commercial.

IN the old days, and even today in the case of a certain well-known hockey broadcast, and others, the tendency was to let the sports expert stick to what gave in the ring or out on the field, while a regular announcer wielded the shovel. The up-to-date sportscaster, however, is expected to know as much about dermatology as he does about the squeeze play. The result is usually something like this:

"There's the bell for the first round, folks, and now before we commence our blow-by-blow description, here's a word to the men. Remember, men, to use Abraso Toothbrushes for those dingy, hard-to-whiten teeth. The girls will fall harder than the loser in this ring tonight. And that reminds me, there *is* a fight in the ring tonight. Let's just take a few seconds to see how it's going. Eight! Nine! Ten! He's out! Just a moment, folks, while we're finding out who won, remember, men, if you use an Abraso Toothbrush. . ."

And so on. According to the next morning's papers, it was a wonderful fight. Wish we could have listened to it.

You never hear them interrupting the big-name comics with a commercial—although this is sometimes a pity—but evidently the idea is that the sports fan is gullible beyond his fellows. Recent sporting attractions having been what they were, there may be something in that, too.

When the product is especially difficult to sell, the announcer may call on someone better known than himself to push it. This gives rise to the spoken commercial, which is just slightly less convincing than any other. Viz:

"Men, who do you think is right here in the booth with us? You guessed it! None other than the great Slugger McCoy, whose record of fourteen home-runs in one game has never been equalled, or even believed. Hear what Slugger McCoy has to say about those wonderful Abraso Toothbrushes. Slugger, you have dull brown, hard-to-clean teeth, haven't you?"

"Uh huh."

"And you find that after using an Abraso Toothbrush morning, noon, and night your teeth are that fine, sparkling tan that men envy and women admire, don't you?"

"Uh huh."

"Yes, men, Slugger McCoy is *right!* Abraso Toothbrushes *do* give your teeth that well-groomed, man-about-town look. So thank you, Slugger McCoy. And now let's see if we missed anything while Slugger McCoy was telling us what *he* thinks about those wonderful Abraso Toothbrushes. Yes, it looks as if we did. St. Louis seems to have scored seven runs. So while my assistant, Joe Doakes, runs down to the press box to find out about that, let's have another word about Abraso Toothbrushes. . ."

Fortunately, very few wait around for that other word. It's quicker and easier to nip down to the nearest crystal-ball artist and find out who's going to win.

THERE'S nothing much wrong with the basic theory that if someone wants to go to the trouble and expense of broadcasting a big fight or a World Series or some other painless financial extraction, he has the right to tell you the high points concerning his product. It's the practice that's gone haywire. The listener winds up knowing the technical name of every bristle in the Abraso Toothbrush, but he probably hasn't the vaguest idea who's playing third base.

There seems, too, to be some notion of the psychological benefits of tying in Abraso brushes, champions of the dental world, with, say, the Tuscaloosa Tigers, champions in the realm of water polo. A hard-hit ground ball invariably cuts through the grass like an Abraso Toothbrush through a high stand of tartar. One Round Glutz delivers a one-two to the jaw; another great one-two to the jaw is the combination of Abraso Toothbrush and Abraso Insoluble Toothpaste.

This last approach is risky, because if something goes wrong with One-Round Glutz it makes the Abraso boys look a little silly. There was, for example, the famous night an announcer described to the world how Max Baer was in there punching with all the speed and power of a Whozis Eight on a forty-degree grade. The only trouble was that Maxie ran out of gas along about round three, and, for all the listeners know, the Whozis Eight is still trying to get up that hill.

The sports fans are practically the only suckers. No one ever tries the same thing on the music lovers. Toscanini rarely interrupts a concert for a plug about good old Abraso, and no one knows what Bach brushed his teeth with, or even if he had any. And no one seems to care.

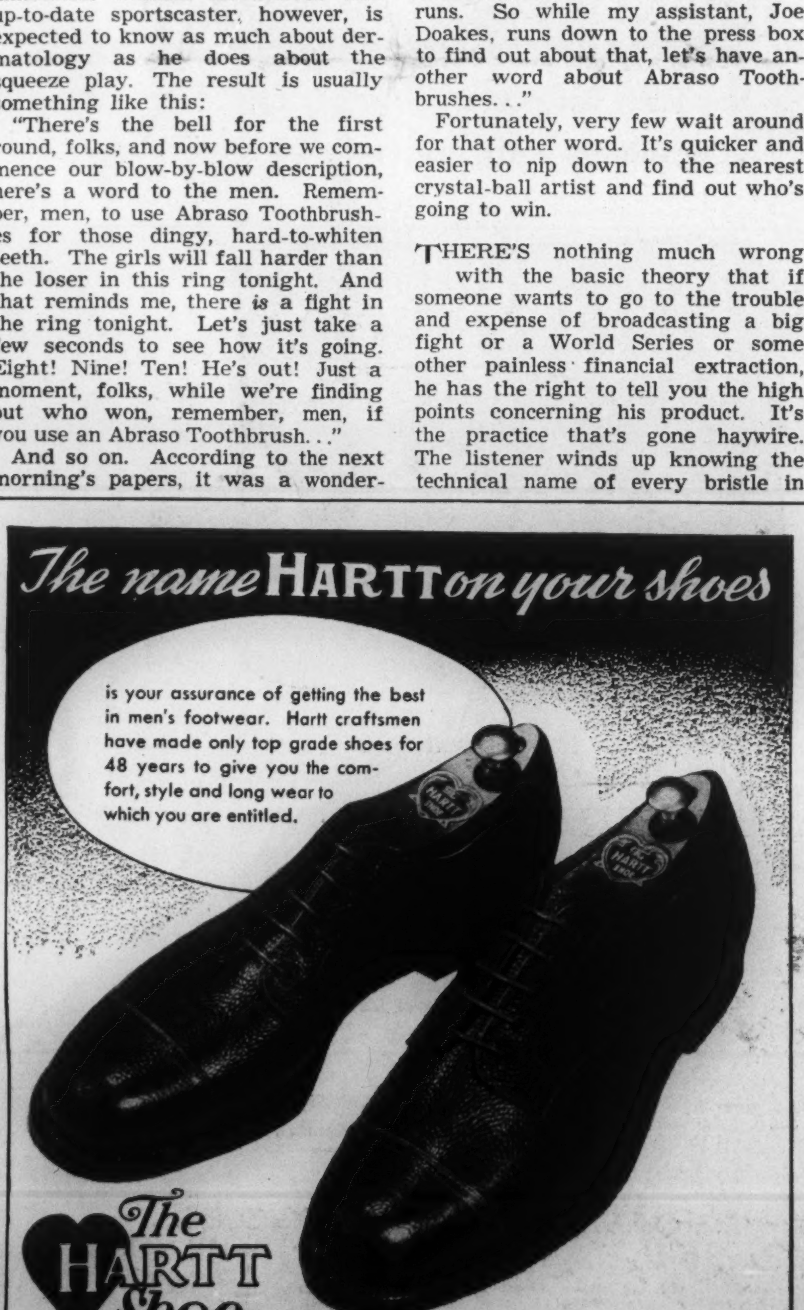
NEITHER does the sports fan, but he has to listen to such nonsense as:

"That touchdown came to you through the courtesy of Abraso Toothbrushes and the halfback who carried the ball. Do *you* want to carry the ball? Do *you* want to score touchdowns? Then use an Abraso Toothbrush with the patented adjustable bristles, which can be set according to the depth of the sweaters on your teeth."

No one knows where it's going to end. The possibilities are certainly limitless. Perhaps it would be a good idea to advertise the commercial and just throw in the game. Then people could thumb through the radio pages looking for the product they liked best to hear about, switch it on, and then learn what game they were going to listen to. At least there'd be some suspense.

In the meantime the fans will just have to go right on listening and trying to keep it clear in their minds whether Joe Bloewe is the player who got the three straight hits, or the one who brushes his teeth three times a day.

"So remember, men, Abraso Insoluble Toothpaste is the only kind you can use over and over again. Abraso Toothpaste contains no sand, no gravel, no scrap-iron, no nothing. And I think the game's over. Just one minute while I get you the score."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THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Europe's Youth Carry Moral Scars of War

By A. VIBERT DOUGLAS

Before any Canadian uses the argument of Europe's black markets and frequent lawlessness as reason to cease sending food abroad, he should ponder the explanation given here. In Europe recently the writer discussed with various professional people many of the continent's youth problems. In such matters as black market trading, deception and evasion the years of German occupation induced new concepts of morality. Our sympathy and practical help are necessary to see the people through this hang-over.

IN every country of Europe that was attacked and occupied by the German armies there are problems of readjustment which are inevitably present and call for understanding and great patience. We have had our own problem of juvenile delinquency in Canada and we can place our fingers upon various facts associated with war-time disruption of family life as partially to blame. But contrast our problem with that of countries which were four or five years under ruthless and cruel enemy domination.

Laws, orders and edicts were to be despised, and broken or evaded whenever possible. Buying on the black market, getting the necessities of life surreptitiously and stealthily, was patriotic. Food procured in that way never came to the knowledge of the enemy authorities and therefore was not subject to the deduction of that large proportion of all produce commandeered for export to Germany. And such food might make all the difference between hunger and actual starvation. In all these countries the vitality of the people reached so low an ebb that it is estimated that in some of them 40 per cent, and in Poland even higher, of all the students have tuberculosis in the advanced or incipient form. Small wonder that evasion and deception became virtues, for they were frequently the means of survival.

Patriotic Deception

In another way, too, deception was a highly prized art. Perhaps a member of the family or of a neighboring community was sought by the enemy officials, charged, justly or unjustly, with some act of sabotage or resistance to the German authorities. To be caught meant death or deportation to a German labor camp. Deportation might mean worse than death and at best offered but a small chance of survival. (A French student in a sanitorium in Switzerland told the writer that he was one of seventeen survivors of a camp of 600 deportees.) Many a loved one was saved from capture only because an adult or a child was quick and ready with an effective lie and could carry dissimulation through with an apparent and convincing nonchalance.

The university town of Oxford is also noted for its centuries-old street carnival. Called the St. Giles' Fair, it is an enormous annual attraction as the above picture shows, with a daily attendance of more than 30,000.

Picture a child of eight or ten or twelve years living the next five years of his life under the circumstances just outlined. When suddenly the liberation came, imagine these young people being told that now to be good citizens they must respect the law and live within it, that truth and integrity are the ideals to be followed, that lying and deception are wrong, that buying on the black market is no longer respectable even though there is not enough food obtainable by legitimate means.

Such a readjustment cannot be accomplished overnight. It is not easy for adults; it is too much to expect of children. Patient, sympathetic and wise guidance from parents, teachers, social workers and civil authorities is needed; and it will take time.

So long as people are hungry and cold, so long as they lack many of the simplest necessities of life, there will be black markets. As long as these markets exist, the temptation to deal with them will be too strong for many people. There are those who would resist the black market for their own needs, but to whom a sick and hungry infant or a beloved parent, elderly and ailing, poses an ethical problem of another category.

We who have never gone hungry, we who have never seen enemy soldiers marching victoriously in our streets, whose homes have been unshattered by enemy bombs, and whose loved ones have never been dragged from us by brutal gestapo—we must try to understand the postwar problems facing the liberated countries. We shall then be slow to criticize or condemn, and quick to sympathize and to render help in any and every way within our power.

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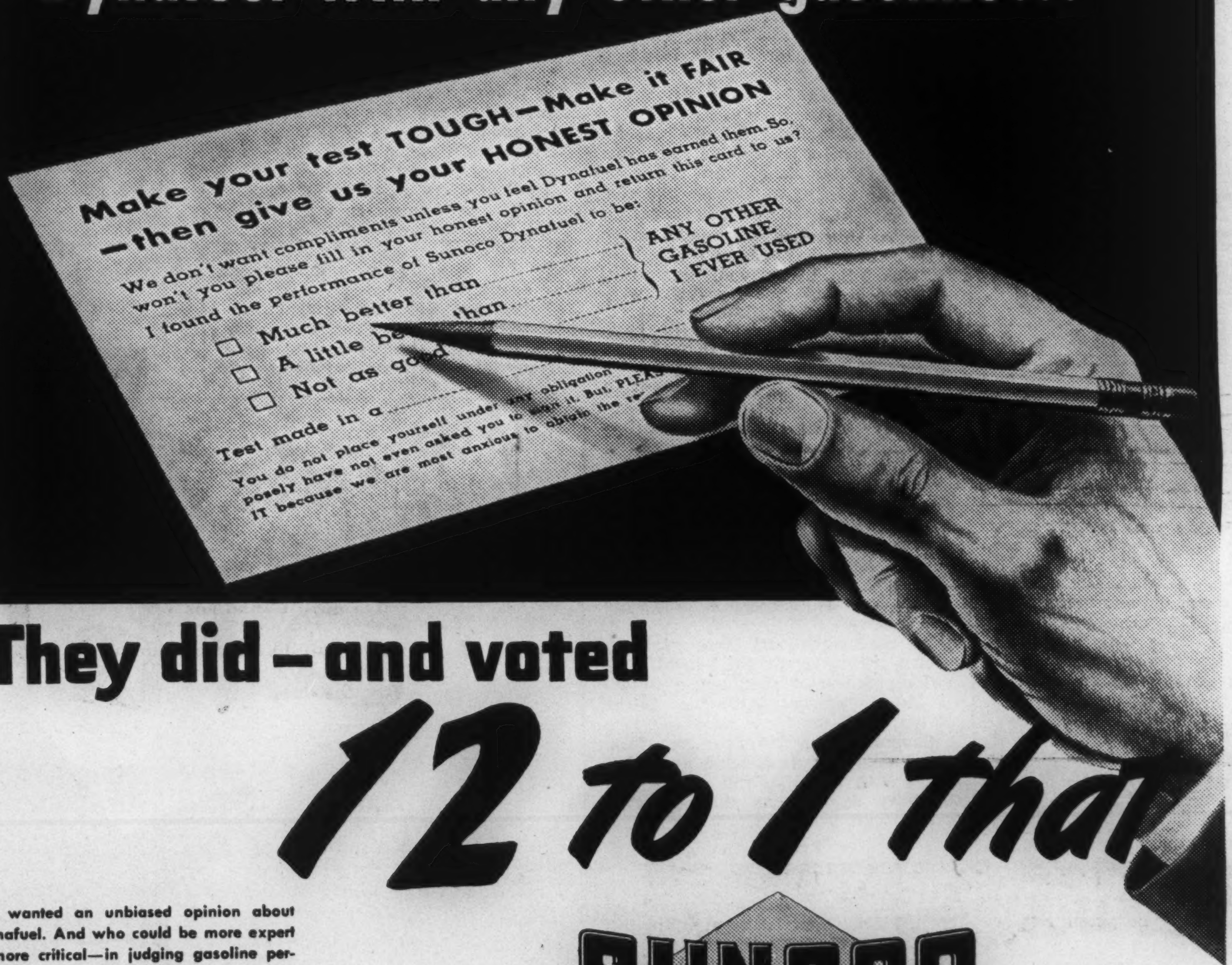
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We don't want compliments unless you feel Dynafuel has earned them. So, won't you please fill in your honest opinion and return this card to us?
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Leading car dealers in 93 communities in Ontario and Quebec were offered a trial quantity of Dynafuel and were asked, in writing, to test this product in one of the cars they sell—to try it under all conditions.

After comparing Dynafuel with any other gasoline they ever used, 171 returned postcards similar to the above—and here is how they voted:—

92.4%—SUNOCO DYNAFUEL PERFORMED "BETTER"

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12 to 1 that Dynafuel performs better than any other gasoline they ever used.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Life Comes Back to Ghost Mines Now Silver's Price Has Risen

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

MINING is a gamble. Prospectors are the world's greatest optimists, but even they will admit there is an element of chance in the other fellow's holdings, though their own is a bonanza beyond question. They do not subscribe to the libellous definition of a mine as a hole in the ground into which suckers put their money for the enrichment of speculators. They know by sad experience that the men who develop mining properties may strike large deposits of mineral and still lose their shirts because of a prolonged slump in the market.

Over the past 55 years the price of silver has ranged from 27.89 cents to $1.09 per ounce. High prices have meant great mining activity in British Columbia. Low prices have forced the camps to close down. Even millionaire companies cannot continue to operate at a loss for an indefinite period.

Today silver brings 90 cents an ounce, having risen almost 18 cents since the beginning of the year. It is a little less than nine cents below the average price of 1891, when labor and other costs were about fifty per cent of what they are today.

Times were good in the nineties, but by 1910 silver had dropped to 53.48 cents and many mines had to close down. The war activity boosted the price until it reached an all-time high of $1.09 in 1920, but with the panic of 1929 it receded to 52.99 cents and kept going down until it touched an all-time low of 27.89 cents in 1932.

By 1935 it had more than doubled to 64 cents, but this didn't last. The following year it was down to 45 cents, and five years later to 34 cents.

However, conditions steadily improved until by 1945 the average price was 44.75 cents, and mining men started laying plans for reopening properties which had long been closed down. But for the labor difficulties from which the coast province is suffering, there would now be general activity in the Slocan and Kootenay areas.

As it is, the first carload shipment in years of high-grade silver lead ore has just been made by the Santiago Mines, Ltd., to the Trail smelter, and five or six more carloads will follow shortly.

The ore comes from the Bo'sun Mine, which for a time bid fair to be British Columbia's most famous ghost mine. It had been inactive since the early thirties. The operating company had to retimber and recondition the workings before men could begin to gouge out the silver lead six months ago. The preparations had taken eighteen months.

Several other ghost mines have been restored to life by the stimulation of ninety cents an ounce. Most of them may be shipping by the end of the year.

The most striking revival is that of the St. Eugene lead-zinc mine at Moyie, which had been inactive for a quarter of a century. During all those years the machinery had remained on the spot, waiting for better times, but it naturally follows that some of this is now obsolete and much reconditioning is necessary before the St. Eugene is operating to capacity.

At Sandon the Ruth Hope mine has men working on the No. 5 level after a long period of rest, and a tunnel is being driven into the Silver Ridge.

Several properties near the famous Lucky Jim at Zincton are humming with activity, and others will be busy as soon as the necessary capital can be raised.

Noble Response

British Columbia bees produced 227,220 more pounds of honey in 1946 than in 1945, 1,244,220 to 1,017,000. This is valued at $211,500, and comes from 18,315 hives in 4,569 apiaries. The number of bees is not officially estimated.

A few months ago there was general discontent among beekeepers because the authorities would not allocate extra sugar needed to tide the bees over a difficult period, but the matter was finally adjusted and the insects responded nobly to the encouragement.

Bees do much better in the interior than on the coast. The average colony produces 20 pounds on Vancouver Island and 40 pounds in the Fraser Valley, but it yields 115 pounds in the Okanagan and Kootenay districts. The interior has only 50 per cent of the hives, but it produces 83 per cent of the honey.

Under New Management

The Fairbridge Farm School near Duncan, Vancouver Island, which has been operating for the past twenty years as a training ground for English boys and girls destined for agricultural work in Canada, has changed its management policy. From now on it is to be administered by a board of governors resident in British Columbia, instead of by a group living in England.

The difficulties of remote control were realized long ago by those on the spot, and the change would have been made earlier but for the war.

The British Columbia board of directors is made up of eleven prominent men and women. It includes persons who have shown marked ability in finance, social service, education, administration, and business, but only two have more than a sketchy knowledge of farming. This is probably unimportant, as the running of the school is left in the hands of the present competent staff. The principal is W. J. Garnett, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and the farm manager is J. Brown, who has been on the job since the school was opened.

Keeley Cure

A generation ago the Keeley Cure had Institutes in most of Canada's large cities. These places were the refuge of men who had become chronic drinkers and who wished to cure themselves of the craving for alcohol.

Today the place of the Keeley Cure is taken by Alcoholics Anonymous, groups of men who help their fellows over the rough road from overindulgence to sobriety. Vancouver has 300 of these A.A.'s.—and a Ladies' Auxiliary. This is said to be the only such group in Canada. It is composed of the wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts of reformed alcoholics, not of women who are themselves tipplers.

The members visit the families of men who are trying to break away from the drinking habit, and try to show the womenfolk how they can help the sufferers by understanding and encouragement.

Experience has shown that men and women are more ready to listen to advice from those who have gone through the difficult experience of reform than to give ear to well-meant admonitions from those who can only theorize on the subject.

Teacher Shortage

There is a shortage of 200 teachers in British Columbia. More than 1000 children in the interior are on a prolonged holiday.

The situation is also serious in the Cariboo, the Upper Fraser Valley, Bulkeley Valley, and the far north. A fair number of the children in these districts have enrolled for the correspondence course given by the provincial government.

Teachers' salaries in this province are from $1,300 to $2,000 a year, among the highest in Canada. Many of the rural schools pay better than those in the cities, but this does not apply to the one-teacher schools in the remote districts, where living conditions often are hard. The school ma'am either boards with some family that needs the money, or lives by herself in the "teacherage", usually a one-room log cabin. She finds life pretty dull.

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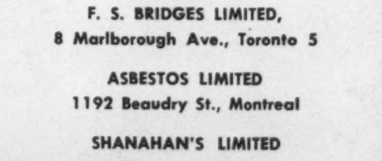

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LONDON LETTER

British Conscience Will Rest Easy Now Germans to Be Sent Home

By P. O'D.

London.

FOR a long time people in this country have had an uncomfortable feeling about the continued employment of prisoners of war. Taking a sternly realistic view, there is a good deal to be said for Germans doing what they can to make compensation for the damage done by Germans in Britain. Besides, if British soldiers have to be kept in Germany, why shouldn't German ex-soldiers be kept in this country by way of maintaining the balance?

All very true, but still not satisfying. The heart has its reasons, too, and the good kindly British heart is inclined to wince a little at the sight of those grey-green uniforms in the fields so long after the end of the fighting. The argument that without the prisoners it would be almost impossible to get the harvest in only makes the discomfort more acute.

Now at last the national conscience is being eased of this particular burden. The Government has announced that German prisoners will be repatriated immediately at the rate of 15,000 a month. It cannot be said that there is anything precipitate about this exodus. Nothing to suggest the animals rushing out of the Ark. But a reasonable effort is being made to get the Germans home, and it is generally hoped that later on it will be possible to increase the rate of return. At the suggested rate of 15,000 a month it would take over two years to complete their repatriation. There are nearly 400,000 of them.

In the meantime they are being quite well treated, though not with any notable generosity in the matter of money. Farmers have to pay full rates for their work, but the prisoners get only one shilling a day. The Government is thus making a handsome profit out of their services.

As a matter of fact, the prisoners seem to work very well. Part of the national habit of industry, I suppose. And their relations with their English fellow-laborers, so far as I have ever been able to observe, are entirely friendly.

Only the other day I watched a group of harvesters, about half of them Germans, bringing in the last load from a field of wheat in the gloaming. With linked arms they all goose-stepped along behind it roaring with laughter. Only a little while ago these men would have been trying to kill one another! Could anything depict more vividly and poignantly the horrible absurdity of war?

Oscars in England

The British theatre, after the fashion of Hollywood, is to have its Oscars—those absurd gilt statuettes, whose distribution is one of the great annual events in the queer capital of the film-world. More humbly, the British prizes are to consist of one original silver statuette, on which the names of the winners will each year be inscribed, and smaller replicas to be awarded to each of them at a public dinner. The prizes are to be for the best new play and the best acting performance by an actor or actress.

The donor of these awards is Mr. Anthony Hawtrey, son of that great comedian, Charles Hawtrey. He is the manager of the Swiss Cottage Theatre, where the original statuette is to be on permanent exhibition. The judges are to include Sir Edward Marsh and Ivor Novello—Sir Edward to furnish the good taste, and Mr. Novello, the theatrical experience, I suppose. Another judge will be the President of the Gallery First-Nighters Club.

The intention behind all this is no doubt excellent, but it is hard to see what good it really will do. If the prizes go to the right people, these almost certainly won't need them. They may even feel like Mr. Bernard Shaw, when an American committee of a similar kind awarded him a first prize. He wrote back and asked them what they meant by such an impertinence. And if the prizes go to the wrong people, as they very often do, they are merely an unfunny sort of joke. I think the Oscar is a Hollywood institution which might well have been left there.

An Intellectual Actor

Few men have known more about the theatre in all its aspects than Harley Granville-Barker, who died the other day in Paris at the age of 69. When no more than 15 he was given by Charles Hawtrey a part in Brookfield's "Poet and the Puppets". Thereafter he played many roles, some of them important, but he could never be called a great actor. He was of too intellectual and self-conscious a type. Great actors are seldom intellectual.

It was as dramatist—the drama of ideas—and as producer that he made his mark on the English stage. Especially as producer. Those who had the good luck to see his productions of Shakespeare claim that he was among the very greatest of Shakespearean producers, as he was also among the most eminent Shakespearean scholars.

Convivial Beverages

Black-marketeers have been doing well out of wines—and not only regular black-marketeers. Hotels and restaurants, too. The wine-ramp has in fact been very widespread.

Now the Government is considering a change in the Labelling of Food Act, so as to cover the more convivial beverages. The change it is said, will involve a uniform label for all wines and spirits and even beer. The label will state exactly what the stuff is and how strong. In the case of imported wines it will also say where it came from—which ought seriously to cramp the style of some of the rhapsodists who now write wine-labels.

Even more reassuring is it to learn that we are likely to have not only officially labelled bottles, but also something in them. We are promised that supplies this Christmas will be 100 per cent up on last. Not exactly prodigal perhaps, but twice as much is twice as much.

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THE MELTING POT

All's Fair at Markham

By J. N. HARRIS

"HEIGH, HO, Come to the Fair" springs spontaneously to the lips, accompanied by a variety of down-derry-down-days and other scraps of folk-song. Another touch of festive spirit and we'll all be tripping down to the folk-dancing classes in our tennis shoes, for this is Fair Day at Markham. For the past week we haven't been able to get anything done, because all business has been postponed until after Markham Fair.

"Come and see me after Fair Day," they say, and Archie, unexcelled for cutting lawns and scrubbing floors, has been engaged on mysterious business down at the fair grounds, to the exclusion even of his most favored clients.

We pass an old gentleman in the street, very much in his store clothes, and with quite a wicked glint in his eye.

"Can you tell a fellow where he can find a girl to take to the fair?" he shouts.

"Go and get one that's paid her way in," a more cynical old gentleman advises him.

This is the day that the village (pop. 1,796) will draw 25,000 people to see its agricultural show. Already cars are parked along the highway as far as Unionville. The butcher shops have sent down hundreds of pounds of hamburger meat, and the bakers have been working extra shifts.

This is only one of the many Fall Fairs which are a characteristic of the Ontario countryside at this time of year. There is a carnival air about them, and everybody has a good time, but the Fall Fairs do a serious job in encouraging the use of the best farming methods, spreading new ideas and generally injecting new life into agriculture.

Down at the Fair Grounds we find a tremendous bottle-neck at the turnstiles, and the bank manager trying to cope with a shortage of change. Inside the grounds we find several of the directors, milling about with the crowd, each trying to look as if he were personally responsible for the perfect October weather.

To start our visit off well, we go to the horse stables, where the soothing and substantial sight of a row of horses' rear elevations is causing many a farmer to nod sagely, but not too enthusiastically. After all, when one is thinking of buying a horse, it doesn't do to look too keen. A number of large, dark-colored animals, magnificent brutes, are trying to keep within the law regarding advertising of a certain product.

Further down the line we come to the Shetland ponies. The words "cute" and "sweet" fly freely through the air. They don't take us in, though. We can see the little brutes watching warily until somebody gets within range of their wicked little hoofs. A little boy leads two of them from the grandstand.

"Second and fifth," he says wearily to his mother.

Another prize winner is less blasé. She is a little girl of about seven, striving frantically to look modest about the fifth place rosette which she has just won in another pony class. An admiring younger brother is trying to get her rosette away.

Just then two more small boys return with a really fractious pony. The smaller of the two opens his angelic rosebud mouth to utter a stream of blasphemies and barnyard oaths that makes even the old hands turn to look.

"You blank blank son of a so and so," he adds, "yer jus' makin' him mad."

The boy's mother looks the other way. She seems to know that man's best friend always inspires, and requires, that sort of language.

A very grizzled and capable looking horseman is busy with a brush on a neat little mare. He handles her with pride and love. We inquire politely what sort of mare she is.

"Lays on her back," replies the grizzled one, "and begs me to tickle her belly. Follows me around like a dog. She'll sit up and beg."

"Will she sit on your knee?" we ask.

ONE of the ladies says that years ago she used to serve dinner to 45 people and supper to 35 every Fair Day, free, that is, in her own home. They used to load up a democrat and drive to Markham, and have dinner with some friends that they wouldn't see again for a year. Now they drive in in the car after dinner, and just stay for a few hours. Going to the fair is a much more casual business, now; it is no longer an occasion.

"I'd a sight rather serve tea here for three hours than wash dishes till ten o'clock at night as we used to," she says.

Outside the marquee a bell keeps ringing at irregular intervals; it proves to be the bell that you ring to get a cigar or a prize for your lady. Young men with bulging muscles step forward, grasp the sledge hammer and swing mightily. Ping! goes the gong, and the hero receives his reward, an admiring "Oo" from some maiden back in the crowd.

One murderous looking brute fails to ring the gong in three tries, and then watches in humiliation as a pale young township clerk rings it three times in a row. The murderous looking brute then shells out another quarter and attacks the machine with cold fury. This is a test of his virility, practically, and he'll go on all afternoon if necessary.

Our old friends the weight guessers are hard at work, guessing your weight for a quarter. If they're wrong you get a ten cent prize, so with an eye to business they're wrong more than they're right, twenty pounds out sometimes.

It would not be true to say that people of all ages are present in large numbers, however, in spite of the crowd. There seems to be an age group, extending from thirteen at the bottom to the end of adolescence, which boycotts the fair. There are some there from that age group, of course, but there seems to be a dearth of Slick Chicks and Cruel Drools, and where they appear, they assume a large air of boredom.

"This ain't nothin'," says one of them to a young brother. "You never seen the Ex at Toronto."

With something of a shock we realize that the young brother would be about ten years old.

The nearest thing to a large body of Slick Chicks is the Markham Girls' Bugle Band, all of whom appear to be racing with unhesitating feet towards the spot where the crick and the river meet. They puff lustily at their bugles with the greatest of earnestness and do not perpetrate a single discord, according to a local A.T.C.M. They drill like the Lachine Precision Squad.

And so we begin our departure. Down by the horse stables we see our grizzled friend going over his beloved mare with a handful of straw. He looks deeply satisfied with the whole business, and the mare is still trying to pull the Ingrid Bergman stuff, so she must be happy now.

We pause for a moment to look at the most significant exhibit of all. It is our old friend the Jeep. Last time we saw it, it was serving to convey Frauleins up and down the Elbe (carefully concealed from the M.P.'s by means of tarpaulins). Here it is now, fully rehabilitated; it ploughs a field, and it digs a post-hole. It runs a saw, and it goes up to the station for a load of feed.

Jeeps will be finding their way to a lot of farms that they wouldn't have gone to if they hadn't been demonstrated at Markham Fair.

That's what Fall Fairs are for. In the ninety-one years that the Markham Fair has operated there have been a lot of changes in the countryside, and many of them were inspired by just such demonstrations. We walk out through the exit with a grim look on our pan, thinking about those prize vegetables, and that patch behind the house where we can grow some of them next year.

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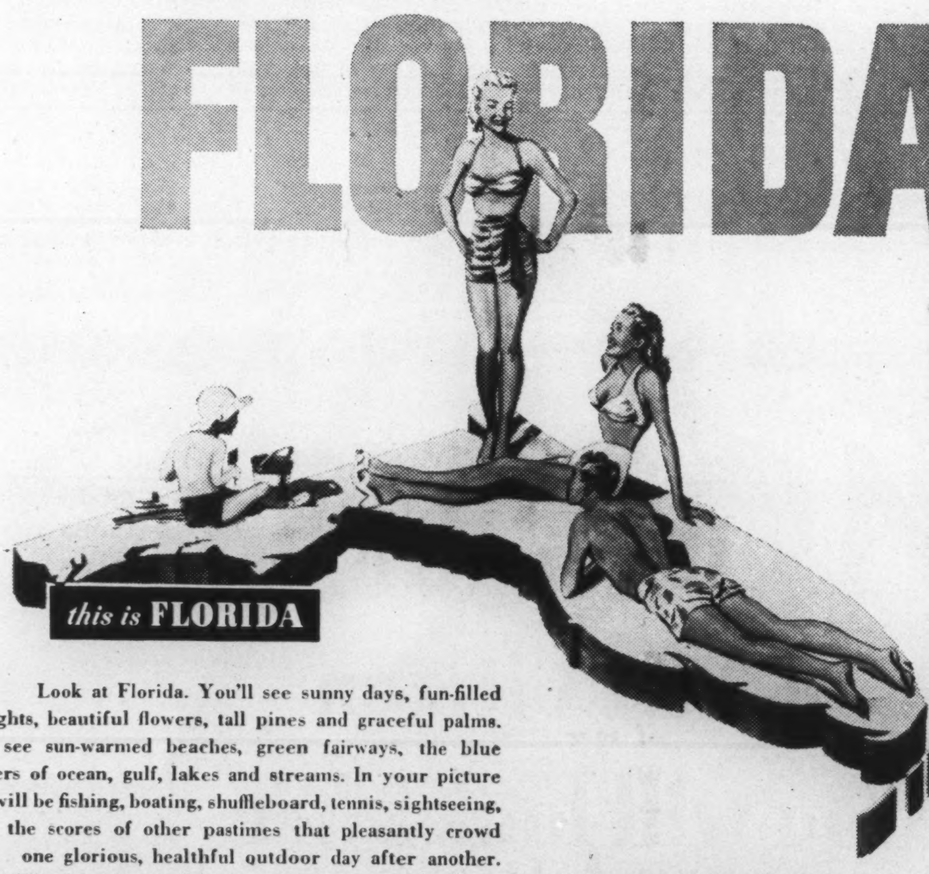

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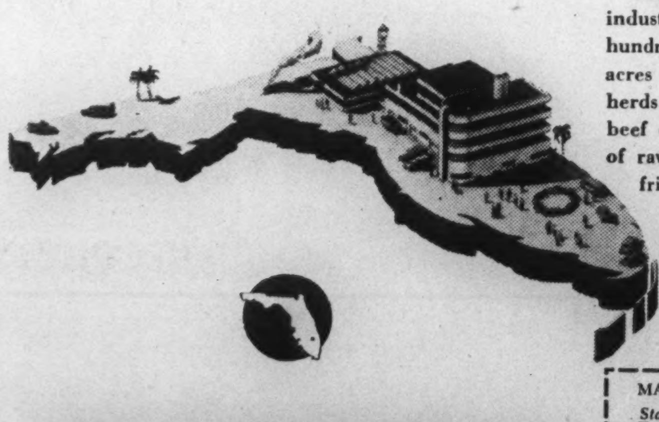

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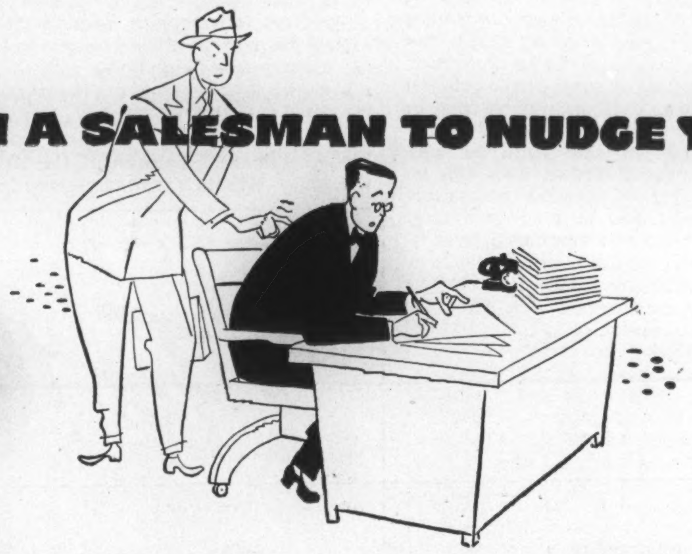

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Life a Complicated Business for Frederick Philip Grove

IN SEARCH OF MYSELF, by Frederick Philip Grove. (Macmillans, $4.00.)

OBVIOUSLY any autobiography in the grand manner for the world-and-all is a proof of the author's belief, either that his life has been unusual from end to end, or that he himself is a remarkable, even unique personality. Cellini regarded himself with enthusiasm, as a goldsmith, as a fighter, as a lover, and trumpeted his exploits so sturdily that one is almost compelled to believe in them and in him. If Newman had not been confident of his importance he would not have written his *Apologia*.

So any critical reader—with an inherited English respect for reticence—comes to a self-story a little cold. The author may admit that he is good, but he has to prove it before the reader can find his interest warmed. That Frederick Philip Grove has had an unusual life is an understatement. I doubt if any other in his generation has been so varied in every respect. From an assured position among the "gilded youth," at home in any part of Europe he stepped almost at once to the sink of a Toronto eating-house, washing dishes. He was a hobo, riding the rods. He was a harvest worker ranging from Kansas to northern Saskatchewan. He was a teacher in Manitoba. He was a little of everything. And all this time he was striving to be a writer, although so ignorant of the physical necessities of the trade that he was producing acres of "copy" in longhand, written on both sides of the paper. Diligence ran into drudgery since he thought nothing of making six hand-wrought copies of a novel of 500,000 words. And, of course, no editor anywhere would read them.

To keep doing this sort of thing not once, but again and again, for years, robbing himself of food and shelter to pay postage and express charges, certainly proves the iron determination of the man. He was forty years old before he resolved upon his mission; to show man as the prisoner of society, the dupe of his leaders, the helpless pawn of unknown forces playing an unknown chess game.

To believe in nothing, to trust in himself alone and to say his say before going underground he counted the whole duty of man. It is a pessimistic attitude, dreary as the desert. But while holding to that theme in his thinking and writing he was favored beyond most mortals by the devotion of his wife, by the interest of a Catholic priest and a Methodist minister, by the sympathy of a Deputy Minister of Education and of University Professors. That is to say, folk with a positive philosophy brought aid and comfort to a negativist without modifying his thinking.

Intellectually Mr. Grove is marvellously equipped. A classicist of parts, a linguist at ease anywhere in Europe, an expert in art (even as Upton Sinclair's *Lanny Budd*), the son of a brilliant musician and social leader who shared with him her little journeys to great music, the intimate of young and argumentative Parisians of the Left Bank. Truly he "has everything" for a writer. But (I ask) has he a consuming love for people?

Eminent literary folk may consider him the most accomplished among Canadian writers. But great fiction is more than the theme of the tale and one questions if Mr. Grove's characters generally are fairly representative of the Canadian scene.

As for this book it seems to put all events on an equal footing. They are not classified as major and minor, though most people will agree that the dislocation of one or two of the vertebrae is rather more important than the buying and using of a shaving brush. But the writing, as writing, is excellent, and if you are interested in hard-luck stories this is ready-made for you.

•

New Neighbors

THE BAMBOO GATE, by Vanya Oakes. (Macmillans, $2.25.)

HERE is a boys' book with a difference. Instead of recording wild adventure and hairbreadth escapes the author tells a half-dozen lively stories about boys in China, their way of thinking and working, their attitude towards their parents, and particularly their views on the New China Way. The author lived long in the Orient and the illustrations by a Chinese-American artist, Dong Kingman, are exceptionally fine.

•

The Old Persian

RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM, Illustrated After Original Persian Drawings. (Oxford, $1.00.)

FITZGERALD'S hedonist stanzas here have a new and gracious setting, with an introduction by J. V. S. Wilkinson of the British museum. In his judgment, perhaps not more than twenty-three of the seventy-five quatrains can be attributed to Omar originals. Other poets over a range of hundreds of years sang in similar vein. Fitzgerald "went and took 'em" like Homer and Kipling and certainly made something of them.

•

The Pioneers

LOYALIST NARRATIVES FROM UPPER CANADA, by James J. Talman. (Champlain Society Publication, for subscribers.)

A REVIEW of the more authentic documents relating to the Upper Canada Loyalist settlers was about due. The work has been ably done by Dr. James J. Talman of the University of Western Ontario whose Introduction of some forty pages admirably summarizes the events of post-revolution times. The documents include the extensive Narrative of Stephen Jarvis, the reminiscences of Thomas Gummersall Andrews, Captain James Dinnick, Mrs. Amelia Harris and others besides a collection of obituary notices from contemporary newspapers and some important letters hitherto unpublished.

•

The Hermitage Displayed

THOREAU'S WALDEN, a Photographic Register by Henry Bugbee Kane. (Ryerson, $4.50.)

HENRY THOREAU, striving for the simple life, lived for two years and more by Walden Pond in a hut of his own building and produced a famous and living book, "Walden". Rebel and pcet, wild man and naturalist, he naturally is beloved by tame men and romantics.

One of his admirers, in this age of doubt and stress, is a camera-artist Henry Bugbee Kane, of Lincoln, Mass. Since Walden Pond is only a scant two miles from his front door he determined to make a series of proper illustrations of the Pond, its surroundings, and its wild life. This is a collection of his fascinating photographs, each one prefaced by a quotation from the book. There is an introduction of merit by Brooks Atkinson.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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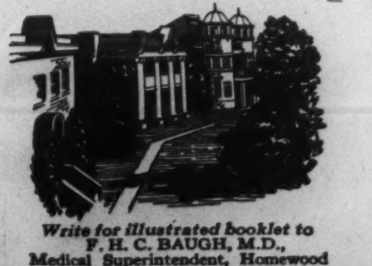

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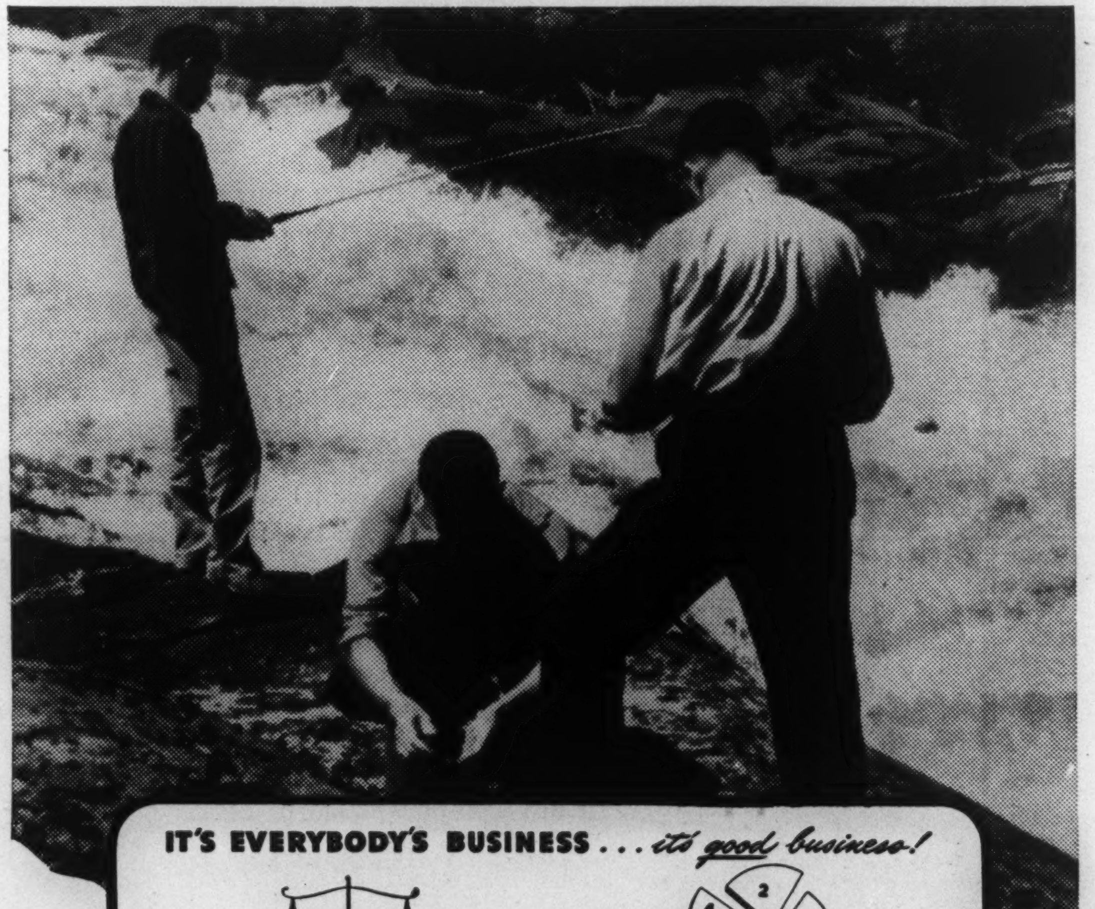
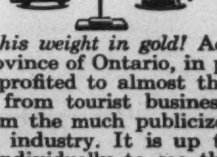
The answer is *plenty!* Here are some of the things anyone can do. The suggestions come from a well-known Ontario hotelman:

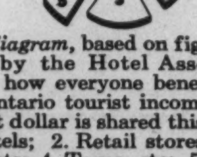
1. Know the places of interest and beauty spots in your district and tell people about them.
2. When you write your friends in the States tell them about some of the places they would enjoy visiting.
3. Try to make any visitor *glad* he came.
4. Take time to give requested information fully and graciously.
5. In business dealings, remember our reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it up, follow the "Golden Rule."



IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS . . . *it's good business!*



Worth his weight in gold! Actually, the Province of Ontario, in pre-war years, profited to almost the same extent from tourist business as it did from the much publicized gold mining industry. It is up to each of us individually to see that this business goes on growing.



This diagram, based on figures supplied by the Hotel Association, shows how everyone benefits from the Ontario tourist income. Every tourist dollar is shared this way . . . 1. Hotels; 2. Retail stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

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THE BOOKSHELF

When the Law Tries to Hold Back a Wild Seeker of Vengeance

MAD WITH MUCH HEART, a novel, by Gerald Butler. (Oxford, $2.75.)

A MANIAC kills a little girl and desperately wounds another. Men of the village, armed and furious, set out to beat every square inch of the surrounding country. They resent the presence and the questions of a London detective, fearing that the Law will protect the man from their vengeance.

The beating goes on until the man is flushed and rises to run with a madman's speed. The detective and the father of the wounded child pursue, the latter determined to shoot as soon as he comes within range, the former resolved to prevent lawless violence.

So goes the chase, continued when the maniac steals a standing car and the officer commandeers another. In a wild snowstorm the fugitive is lost but the pursuers come to a lonely farm house in a rocky moor and find a blind girl living there. She proves to be the sister of the hunted man.

This is enough to show the swiftness and power of the action. But the "thriller" side of the tale is bested by the sharp characterization, the continuing transcript of the detective's thinking and the lean vigor of the writing. This is a better, even more exciting book than the author's "Kiss the Blood Off My Hands."

•

Wonders Many

THE LOST WOODS by Edwin Way Teale, illustrated with 200 photographs. (Dodd, Mead, $5.00.)

THE multitudinous, restless life all about us is all but ignored by most people. But there is a saving minority who learn something about the fringes of it and from time to time communicate their findings. These are the men who, like Thoreau, never could exhaust the interest lying latent between the doorstep and the front gate. For it's a wonderful world, from the gnat to the whale, from the shepherd's purse in your lawn to the banyan tree, and the study of Nature tends inevitably to the lessening of conceit among men.

This book has some thirty tales of investigation about serpents and crocodiles and crabs, about caterpillars and foxes, about song-sparrows and hawks and many other marvels of the wild. We know of no finer gift for any 'teen-ager than this book.

•

Eastern Bastion

NEWFOUNDLAND: a Study of Settlement, by Griffith Taylor. (Canadian Institute of International Affairs, $1.00.)

THIS pamphlet, admirably illustrated by maps and photographs, deals primarily with the geology of the island and thus with the reasons for its economic structure. The author is Professor of Geography in the University of Toronto.

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For Reference

FIVE THOUSAND FACTS ABOUT CANADA, (Ontario Pub. Co., 35c.)

THIS useful little reference book, now in its fortieth year, will not be available at the newsstands, as formerly, since the Government and commercial agencies have taken up the most of the edition. Some copies are held for general sale at the publishers' offices, 18 Beverley Street, Toronto.

•

Rural Inferno

MOON IN THE RIVER, a novel, by Jim Phelan. (Ambassadors, $3.00.)

AN ENGLISH village remote from well-travelled ways is dominated by a hill on which is a natural monolith roughly shaped like a gigantic man. Hewn-stones lie about, perhaps of Druid shaping.

Into this rural backwater come an artist intent upon novel landscape material and a young actress on holiday. Each feels the mystery of the place. Each discovers little by little the weight of superstition, fear and hate that stifles the villagers, and each traces everything base and wicked to the squire, a dominant, lecherous old man. The real evil genius of the valley is he, rather than the dead stone before which the young virgins weave their spells or lie nude on St. John's Eve.

The hero is the village idiot, the only decent native in the valley. From his musings and confidences told to an old sheep dog, from his wanderings and misty conceptions, the picture of a modern inferno takes shape before the artist visitors.

The theme is the hideousness of unrestricted power in unworthy hands. It is developed with surpassing skill. The characters take shape and color from their silences as well as in their speech and the contrast of human ugliness against a background of natural beauty is overwhelming.

Naturally it is a work of studied exaggeration, but so cleverly contrived that the reader's credulity is not insulted. Readers preferring light summer entertainment will do well to look elsewhere.

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A Mighty List

ENGLISH LIBRARY, an Annotated Guide to 1,300 Classics, by F. Seymour Smith. (Macmillans, cloth 70c, paper 20c.)

IF YOU want to know what books you ought to read in order to overlay yourself with the veneer of civilization here is a list of 1,300 accepted classics in English. If you read four a week for six or seven years besides keeping up with the new books and the magazines you will appreciate Francis Bacon's remark "Reading maketh a full man." Seriously this is a most useful catalogue.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Final Proms Mark Brilliant Close of the Philharmonic's Season

By JOHN H. YOCOM

GONE was all trace of perfunctoriness in the Prom orchestra's performance last week, the second last of the season. One ready explanation for the happy state of affairs was that this body of musicians, with some exceptions, had been rehearsing and playing weekly since last May. But the fact that the conductor and many of the players knew each other had a lot to do with it.

At his first Canadian concert since returning from South America, Sir Ernest MacMillan conducted with a discernment that showed an intelligent analysis of the scores and ability to project those interpretations by proper control of the sections. For the orchestra, the night's performance bespoke a musical discipline that with some of this summer's guest-conductors, probably due to the short rehearsal schedules and their unfamiliarity with players' abilities, it noticeably lacked. (Interesting behavior studies of conductors sweating out rehearsals are found in Kitty Barne's recently published "Listen to the Orchestra". "Should conductors threaten, coax, cajole, curse, elicit, plead, command, mutter, mumble, speak in a normal tone of voice, or a combination of all these things?")

This player concentration on music and conductor was apparent even in the routine rhythms of a Sousa march and a Strauss polka. Beethoven's Symphony No. 1, with a quality of sensitively looking backward to the 18th century and tonal forecasts of the profound giant to come, was done with clean-cut phrasing and well-balanced contrapuntal work throughout.

Most talked-about number was José Siqueira's "Brazilian Dance No. 1", which Sir Ernest had brought back from Brazil. Siqueira is both a composer and an orchestral director. When the Canadian conductor was told this summer about the Brazilian law that demands at least one number by a native composer on programs given by visiting artists *, he picked Siqueira. Last week's selection was a supercharged rhythmical *tour de force;* even the violins, violas and cellos reinforced the syncopation with *pizzicato* and bouncing bows. Melodies from *forte* brass and woodwinds often popped through relentless rhythms. However well handled, one such number is enough spice on a program unless you like the heady fare of an evening with Xavier Cugat.

Least attractive was the drawn-out "Cowboy Rhapsody" by Morton Gould, a stylized and boring dude-ranch journey over western ranges with cowboy tunes tumbling like mesquite across the trail.

Stars of the show were the Leslie Bell Singers, the nearest thing in Canada to the Phil Spitalny girls but, happily, not replicas. They sang with remarkable tonal balance and dramatic effect groups of numbers ranging from an ancient Greek Orthodox chant, through a Will Byrd "Pavan", to a fantasy on Stephen Foster themes and a three-part folk-song suite, especially written by Mr. Bell. The girls are handpicked singers but the real reason for their popularity lies in the imaginative musical ideas of their conductor, both in arranging and interpreting. Often he seeks—and gets—the vocal equivalents of orchestral effects. Mr. Bell is professor in musical teaching methods at the Ontario College of Education.

This week Sir Ernest was to conduct the Proms again, with the soprano Lucille Manners as guest-artist, would wind up the Prom season with an elaborate arrangement of favorite Gershwin tunes, perhaps by way of an invitation to the Prom Ball at the Royal York Hotel on Oct. 28. Congratulations on a successful season are due the entire membership of the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra, but especially to Business Manager Ernest Johnson, the committeemen Rex Battle, Leo Smith and William Lobraico, Harry Warlow who handled public relations, and Miss Mary Tench who was responsible for ticket sales.

The T.S.O. was opening its year with a Pop concert on Friday, Oct. 18, with top-ranking American soprano Helen Jepson as guest and Sir Ernest presenting another Brazilian number "Savage Dance" by Guarnieri.

Will Prokofieff Be Next?

For two weeks Shostakovitch has been in the dog-house. Will Prokofieff be next? You see, it's this way. Recently *Pravda* editorially chastised two Soviet children's magazines for "feeding children nonsensical fairytales which take the youthful reader out of the realm of reality". *Murzilla* caught it for publishing a "delirium in the form of a fairytale"; *Pioneer* for not publishing articles "acquainting young readers with the problems of politics, economy, science and art." So Prokofieff right now is probably biting his nails, wishing he hadn't written "Peter and the Wolf". The cultural and ideological purgers will likely get around some day to long-dead Tschaikowsky for that "Nutcracker Suite" and to Rimsky-Korsakov for "Scheherazade" and "Le Coq d'Or", which aren't exactly socially significant.

Extending from Aug. 1 to Sept. 2 the Salzburg Festival this year had some of its old color, with the U.S. Military Government assisting the committee. Last week we received a copy of the program through the kindness of Mrs. D. C. Newton, Toronto, whose husband had attended festival performances while in Austria with U.N.R.R.A. Interrupted in 1938 by *anschluss*, the festival was recommenced in the summer of 1945 on a modest scale at the request of the U.S. Military Government. But it was this year that the picturesque town of Salzburg approached its old eminence as the musical centre of the world during the festival period.

Salzburg as of Old

A handsome illustrated affair, the program contained messages of good will from civic and state authorities, nostalgic pages entitled "Do You Recall?" and filled with names and pictures of people like Max Rhinehardt, Lotte Lehmann, the old Rosé quartet, et al.

A colorful performance of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" opened the show. Also performed was "Rosenkavalier". Two American artists participated in the festival: Grace Moore, in a recital on Aug. 11, and Yehudi Menuhin, soloist at the Labor Day symphony concert.

Frank E. Blachford, lately first violinist of the T.S.O., has announced his retirement from the orchestra to devote more time to his increased teaching duties. He retains his post on the faculty of the T.C.M. and his class work in the Toronto schools.

On Nov. 5 in the Maple Leaf Gardens the Canadian Council of Laymen are presenting an outstanding concert that will include Fritz Kreisler, Marjorie Lawrence and the T.S.O.

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* The regulation is probably part of the state-subsidy plan. A similar situation existed in Paris before the war. Most of the orchestras were subsidized and were required to devote 5 to 10 per cent of their programs to French music. Also in the U.S. in the 30's, W.P.A. orchestras played a large amount of American music at governmental behest.

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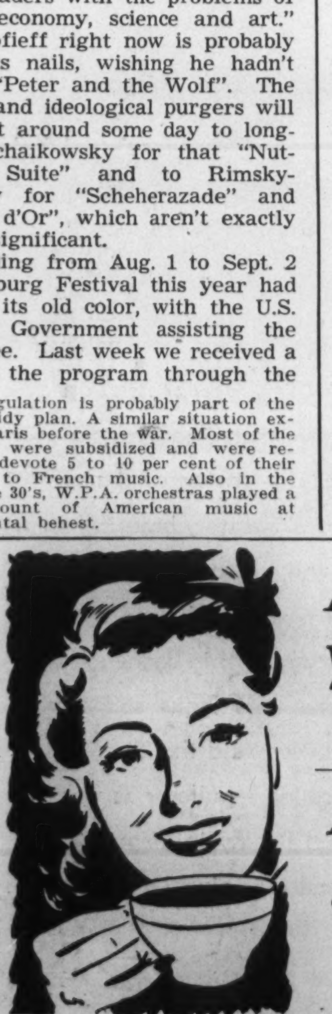

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FILM AND THEATRE

"Smoky," Thanks to Its Hero, Is a Superior "Horse Opera"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ONE fine thing about animals is that their natural innocence and integrity are camera-and-director proof. As a result their screen behavior, however ingeniously conditioned, is never specious or embarrassing. Their emotions, whether they are stimulated by affection, or simply by smearing the loved one's face with ice-cream, are inalienably their own. Given the right kind of incentive and encouragement they are wonderfully adaptable, (almost too adaptable—one's natural respect for the cat is heightened by the fact that no one has ever been able to create a cat screen star). But while they are willing to submit to the whole range of soap opera emotionalism, as Lassie did recently in "Courage of Lassie," they somehow manage to come through without loss to their animal dignity. They don't overreach themselves, and they are never foolish or self-pitying or uppity. Best of all, nobody can betray their innocence by writing dialogue for them.

Explosive Equine

"Smoky", the latest screen animal epic, makes very pleasant entertainment. Smoky is a superb stallion, so wild and indomitable that almost every shot of him is a camera study in grace and fire. The picture, which is in technicolor, tells the story of the friendship that develops between Smoky and his trainer (Fred MacMurray). Other popular elements are included—a romance is sketched in and there is nasty piece of screen villainy engineered by Bruce Cabot. These, however, are incidental. The villain steals Smoky who presently tramples him to death. The hero lightly abandons the heroine (Anne Baxter) and goes off in search of his horse. Smoky is his real passion and the girl can wait. She is still waiting at the end of the picture, when horse and master are re-united in a scene pitched considerably higher emotionally than it might have been if Mr. MacMurray had merely lost and then recovered Miss Baxter.

There is any amount of outdoor scenery in "Smoky" and some of it looks as though it had been carved out of rock candy. The ranch itself is a very stylish affair, with a bunkhouse that looks at least like a millionaire's rumpus room. In addition, the ranch personnel includes a resident ballad-singer (Burl Ives) hired apparently just to keep the cow-hands happy. The Ives singing is very pleasant, however, and the general air of improbability about the setting is relatively undistracting. Everything in the film is secondary to Smoky, who looks so beautiful and performs so touchingly that no one could help enjoying his first picture.

Music Cluttered Up

If you want to hear the Rachmaninoff Piano Concerto No. 2 played superlatively over and over by Artur Rubinstein, "I've Always Loved You" may be the picture to see. But you had better be warned that you'll have to take the movie that goes with it. It's another Trilby-Svengali piece, with Svengali this time as a famous pianist conductor (Philip Dorn) while Trilby (Catherine McLeod) is a simple farm girl with a musical talent. Having heard her play at an audition, Pianist Dorn swoops down on her at the family farmhouse, a homely place, though not so impoverished that it can't afford two grand pianos in the living-room.

In no time at all he whisks her off for a tour of Europe, where they live happily in deliriously luxurious hotels, chaperoned by Mme. Ouspenskaya. However, Maestro Dorn discovers after a while that his protégée is quite as good a pianist as he is—inevitably, since Maestro Rubinstein dubs-in for both of them. This enrages him, and he tosses her out; a bad mistake because by this time the psychic bond between them is so inconveniently close that when he sits down at his piano to play a piece, she sits down at hers to play the same piece, and the moment she stops he has to stop too, even if it's in the middle of a concert performance.

Whoosh!

Meanwhile the heroine goes home and marries the farm hand (William Carter) a nice young man who looks rather like a sweet-faced George Raft. Twenty years pass, as they do in movies. That is to say the younger generation grows up—whoosh—but nothing else changes, even the tailored slip covers in the farm living room are as crisp as the day they were put on, while the heroine herself, after twenty years of frustrated brooding, is exactly as young and beautiful as she ever was. Eventually Mother takes her pianist daughter to the Maestro for an audition, for daughter too aspires to play Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto No. 2 in Carnegie Hall; and I think the silliest moment of the film—though the choice is admittedly wide—comes when he brushes Daughter aside and asks Mother to explain why she isn't a day older than when they parted.

Had enough? If you haven't, it's all there in "I've Always Loved You" together with far more than I have been able to include in this brief synopsis. If it's just Artur Rubinstein you want, however, you will probably have a much more rewarding evening if you stay comfortably at home and play the Rubinstein music on your victrola.

SWIFT REVIEW

HENRY V. Laurence Olivier's brilliant and imaginative screen adaptation of the Shakespearean play.

MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE. Bob Hope's knockabout version of the Booth Tarkington costume drama that once starred Rudolf Valentino. Funny in spots.

ANNA AND THE KING OF SIAM. Screen version of the biography of the British widow who made a career of westernizing Siam. Irene Dunne, Rex Harrison. Good entertainment.

THE KILLERS. The screen adaptation of the Hemingway short story fills in the gaps that the author left eloquently unexplained. It rounds out as good tough exciting gangster melodrama. With Burt Lancaster, Edmond O'Brien, Ava Gardner.

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Why Does Walter Huston Do This?

By LUCY VAN GOGH

CONCERNING "Apple of His Eye," currently at the Royal Alex, there is inevitably the question, why Mr. Walter Huston chose it to appear in. The only answer that suggests itself to this reviewer is that he wanted something that would be a rest, between the hard bouts of acting for the films; for there is no doubt that he could play Sam Stover in his sleep and it would still be a most satisfying performance.

They are all satisfying performances, all this little cast of ten Indiana ruralites—so satisfying that it is strange that the whole result can be so unsatisfying. The reason is that the play, while naturalistic and pleasant, is not *about* anything in particular. It is the story of the widowed farmer nearing sixty who falls in love with the eighteen-year-old girl who is keeping house for him while his elderly housekeeper is in hospital. Thinking to win her by a display of sadly fictitious youthfulness, he makes a complete fool of himself, only to find just before the final curtain that she loves him for his mature qualities alone.

Now this is either very rich hokum or very thin fare for an honest performance; and both Mr. Huston and Miss Mary James elect to play it with the strictest naturalistic honesty. (The other parts, being character stuff, would be much the same in either kind of performance, and in either of them Roy Fant as the hired man would rate an honorable mention.) I cannot resist the conviction that Mr. Jed Harris, who seems to own the show, had in mind a much broader style of presentation, and was over-ruled by Mr. Huston, who is "in association" with him in the offering; and I think Mr. Harris is right and Mr. Huston wrong. True, I should not myself like "Apple of His Eye" any better as hokum than I do as serious comedy, but a lot of people, of the kind who find the antics of a sixty-year-old lover amusing, might like it very much indeed. As Mr. Huston plays it, realistically, it is not the antics that are amusing so much as the reaction of the other characters—the rural Indiana *milieu;* and that is not enough of a subject for an evening's entertainment.

That the piece should really be treated as hokum is proved by the "happy ending". Treating it seriously, as both the players do, neither Lily nor Sam—after the latter's disillusioning experiences—could have the slightest confidence in the success of such a marriage, and Lily was much too honest to enter on it without that confidence. Give it a hokum finish, and you might just as well play the whole show in that key.

That of course would deprive us of the chance of seeing Mr. Huston in a very nice piece of naturalistic acting—but with very little to act. And I don't know how good at the hokum he would actually be.

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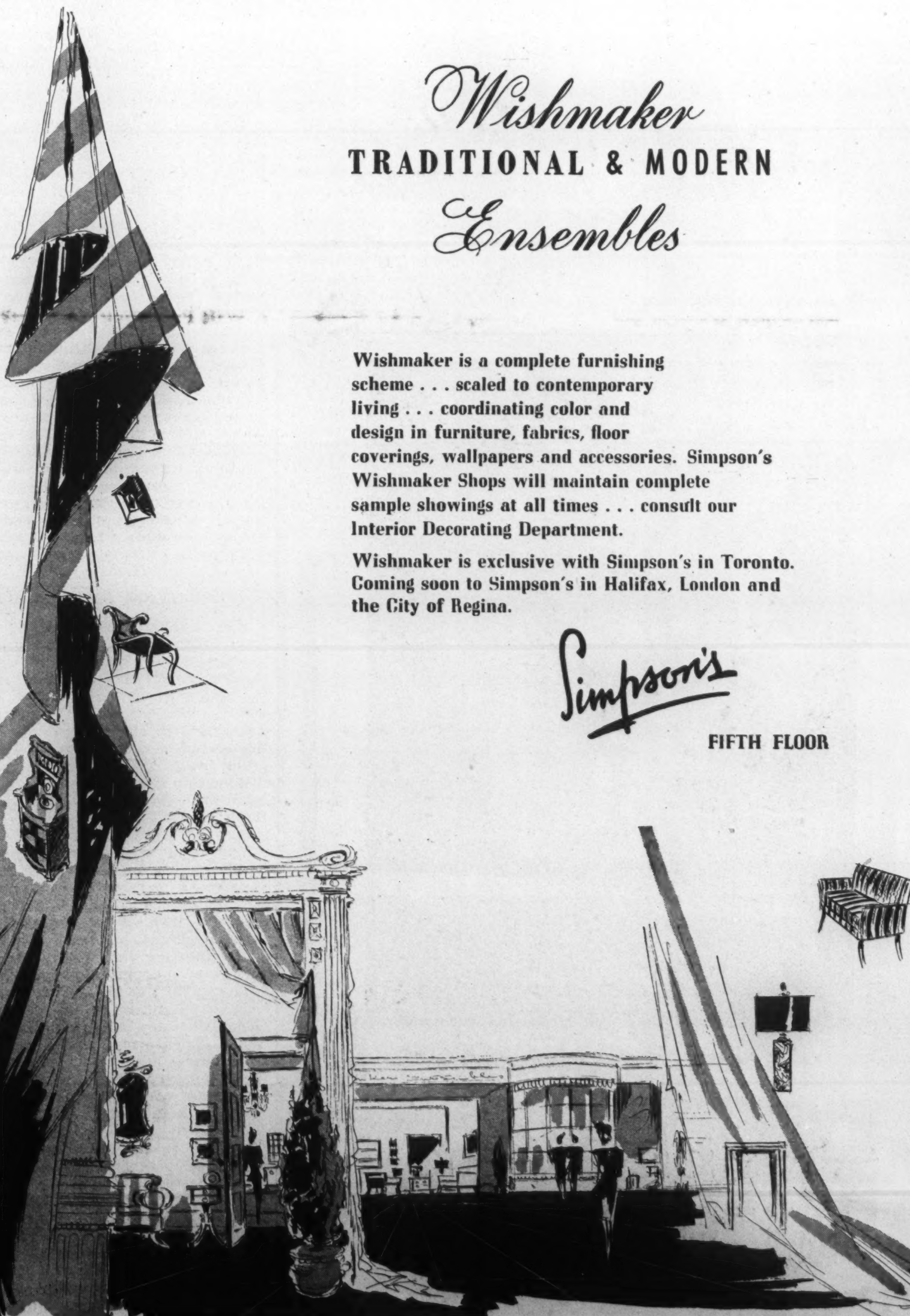

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Position of Women in Canada in the Engineering Profession

By ELIZABETH M. G. MacGILL

Elizabeth M. G. MacGill, B.A. Sc., M.S.E., M.E.I.C., A.F.R. Ae.S., P. Eng., is the only woman Aeronautical Consulting Engineer in Canada and is one of the very few women engineers who are in consulting practice anywhere.

NO particular barriers face women entering professional engineering in Canada. While it is not a field which has attracted them in any considerable number, it has never been one that excluded them. They can obtain a good training. The provincial universities, which include the best engineering schools, admit them to the undergraduate and graduate courses, and grant them degrees on the same terms as men. Every established course is available to them in Canada, although certain courses are prohibited to them in certain universities, and some private co-educational colleges exclude them entirely from engineering courses.

These exclusions, however — which will probably vanish with time and the present governing bodies—signify little, since they are not general. In the past 20 or 30 years, at least, these regulations would have prevented no woman from obtaining the engineering course she wanted. If the door was closed in one place it was open in another. That it did not open sooner, was probably because there was no demand That it does not stand open everywhere, is, no doubt, due to lack of demand.

To date, in Canada, women have graduated in all general fields of engineering except, perhaps, civil. There are women graduates from Canadian universities in mechanical, electrical, chemical, metallurgical, mining and architectural engineering. When the present batch of women undergraduates complete their courses, the complete field will have been covered. The total number of graduates is extremely small, however.

The attitude of the professional organizations has been friendly to women. Here again it seems to be merely a question of knocking to have the door opened, but until women have applied for admittance to all the professional societies no authoritative statement can be made. Again, exclusion from one particular group is relatively unimportant, since acceptance by another is as automatic for a qualified female engineer as for a qualified male engineer.

Women are admitted readily to the provincial associations (Associations of Professional Engineers of the provinces), and these are probably the most important connections since provincial legislation excluding non-members from practicing is being sought and enacted. The lack of anti-feminism in these societies indicates engineers as a group to be confident, well-adjusted men who do not follow the pattern of Thurber's frustrated males.

In the matter of jobs and type of work, women have no special position in engineering in Canada. No fields carry the sign "For Women Only". No branches are placarded "Women Keep Out". In some provinces legislation excludes women from certain types of jobs, the exclusion being directed at the woman laborer (the legislation is considered protective). This may affect the woman engineer by making it difficult to obtain a certain type of experience, but it will not exclude her from practicing professionally, and remedial legislation is always procurable.

So far women have tried their hand at only a few types of engineering jobs in Canada in the mechanical, electrical, chemical and architectural fields. They have experienced no difficulty with the work, and when jobs are to be had, are able to get them. No field appears to have offered particular difficulty, although some types of work in the various fields offer considerably more rapid advancement. The factors which operate to retard the advancement of a male engineer, by their very nature, probably bear more heavily on the female engineer.

Another Man's Poison

In comparing prospects in types of work in engineering, the interests of the individual are obviously the only satisfactory basis. Teaching may be one man's meat: designing another's poison. A munificent salary may not be adequate compensation to one for giving up an outdoor construction job to take a desk job. One is satisfied if he does not have to make important decisions: another enjoys responsibility and policy-making. In the main, chance dictates the field (mechanical, architectural, etc.) entered, and interest and temperament determine the type of work (teaching, designing, etc.) pursued. This makes comparison difficult. The only purely objective criteria seem to be salary scales and the opportunity for advancement. These at least are useful to the novice in considering the conflicting choices.

For any engineer, the least promising type of work is teaching. In both schools and universities, advancement is slow and the salary scales low for the degree of knowledge of the applicant. The number of highly-paid positions is few, and since the comparative security and freedom from competition operates to reduce the turnover of personnel in the mean salary brackets, the statistical chances of obtaining one of the higher positions is low. The general conservatism in social matters of the governing bodies of schools and universities tends to stifle initiative and to discourage change. Cleaving to the traditional way and resisting social change is, probably, an expression of the historical sense, which is so marked a characteristic of these organizations. Since the general acceptance of women in places of authority and in high-salaried jobs postdates antiquity by a considerable margin, it is obvious that this attitude operates to retard advancement for women and hence teaching holds even less promise for the female engineer.

Civil Service And Industry

The civil service is slightly more promising. Pay is low: a most rigid convention of seniority makes advancement sure but very slow: security is almost absolute. Since public opinion dominates here, and as public opinion is in the main intolerant of innovation, conservatism is the dominating policy. However, the general democratic ideal of Canadian society, and more particularly, the genuine wish of civil service officials to be impartial, has resulted in the service being open to the female engineer. Many engineering positions in the civil service are advertised as open to men or women—which no doubt often appears a work of supererogation due to the scarcity of female applicants.

Engineering in industry holds out the greatest promise for any engineer. Industry in the main is progressive; energy and initiative are rewarded in terms of salary and advancement, and advancement may be very rapid. Convention and public opinion exert little pressure. Management is more concerned with problems of work and costs than the social question of the sex of the engineer. The general freedom is an encouragement and incentive to any engineer, and more particularly to women.

No doubt more thought will be given to the hiring of a female engineer than a male one, for the first is still a novelty. Many men have never employed women in this capacity. Obviously, if a man has had experience in handling staff, he can assess the degree of training, latent ability and general intelligence of a woman applicant as readily as that of a man. But other doubts may confront him. He may believe that a man, any man, is better in a job than a woman because he thinks that: a psychological or physical situation may arise that only a man can handle: a woman will need more helps and props in her work, and so be troublesome and expensive: a woman is highly emotional and cannot take criticism of her work: men will not work well with a woman and will resent her presence: men will not take orders or instruction from a woman: a woman is not considering the profession for life, but merely as a fill-in before marriage or a hedge against spinsterhood.

The answer to these misgivings lies in the emotional stability of the individual, and in the nature of engineering work. There is just as great (or just as little) likelihood of a psychological situation arising which only a woman can handle, as the reverse. But such crises are most unusual in engineering work—and in life generally—and the possibility seems an inadequate reason for limiting employment to any one sex. Similarly with the question of physical strength—the professional engineer is not called upon to use strength in his work; he customarily uses far less strength than the average woman can muster.

The qualities of stamina, endurance and patience are more likely to be required, and these are feminine attri-

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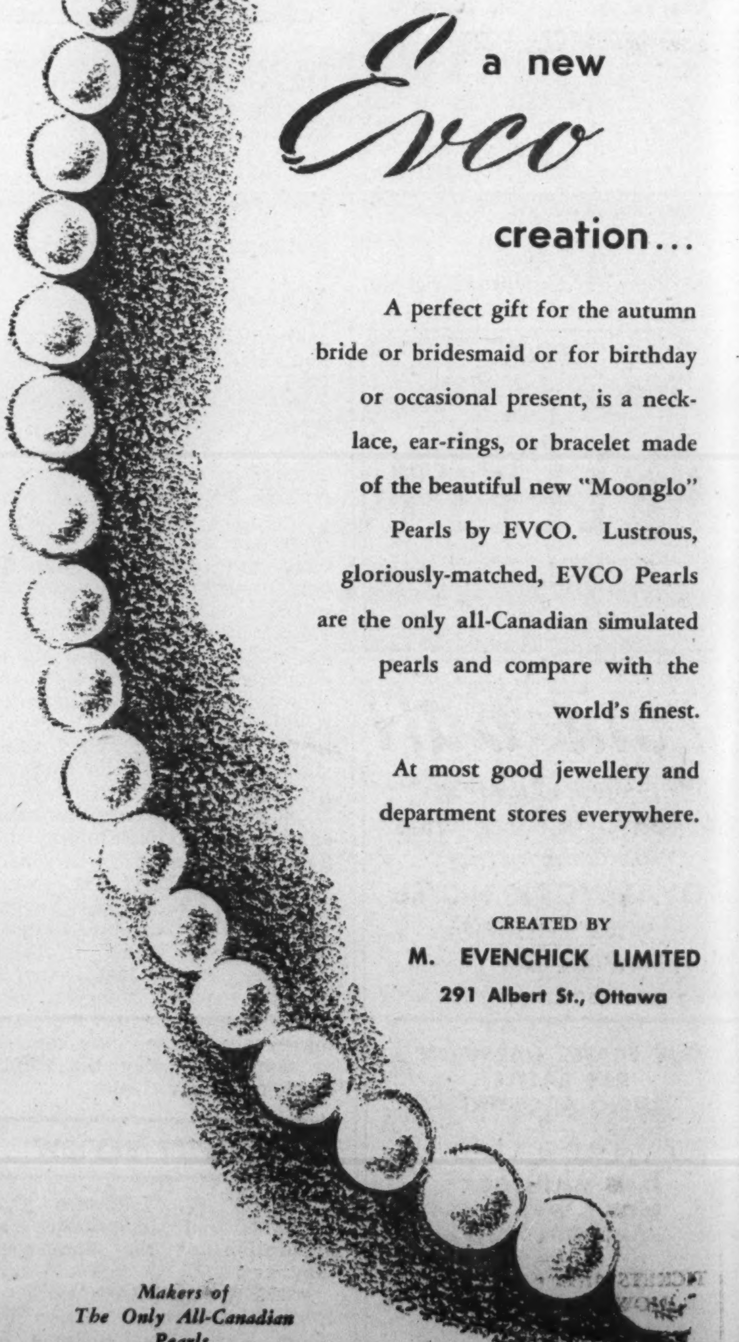

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butes. A woman who has passed through the long engineering training period has developed a skill and a professional pride in work, which leads her to avoid unusual assistance, and she is fully alive to the disadvantages to herself of accepting it. A woman who has spent 4 or 5 years in an engineering school has the sober, detached scientific attitude to her job that is part of an engineer's training and accepts criticism of her work as part of the job.

Men work well with women, women work well with men. The mixed company tends to develop cheerfulness among both, and to eliminate quarrelsomeness among the men. Men and women will take orders cheerfully enough from whoever is placed in authority over them, provided they respect the boss. It is especially true that the trained mind respects knowledge and ability, and men are satisfied to work under a woman who possesses these attributes.

In Canada, most women, as most men, anticipate marrying, but this no longer means a purely domestic and social life for the women. Many women are anxious to continue their business connection after marriage. The professional woman is in the fortunate position that she can practice and manage a home concurrently.

There is no satisfactory answer as to the type of engineering work for which women are best suited. They can no more be treated collectively in discussing this aspect, than can their male colleagues. Thus there is little sense in attempting to prepare a list of suitable engineering occupations for women. No one in entering a profession decides on the type of work she will undertake by looking at a list. Personal inclinations and personal contacts determine the answer to that question, which in the end must be confirmed by personal experience.

The question of whether to enter engineering professionally is a personal question. To any woman considering the matter, the suggestion is to do it in the conventional manner (i.e. through the university courses) as, for the average person, these provide the great amount of fundamental scientific knowledge obtainable in the shortest time. From there on the matter is one of ability and temperament.

In Canada there has never been a battle of the sexes over the question of women entering engineering, and unless a sudden fascism overwhelms our country, there probably will never be one. Regulations that are a hangover of the purely masculine era in this profession will be eliminated when the demand is made. For the next decade at least there is plenty of room in Canada for another good engineer, male or female.

Completely Objective View of a Certain Canadian Violinist

By FRANCES MARR

I AM going to write about Harry Adaskin.* I can write about him, even if I am his wife, because I can be quite objective about people if I want to. And in this case I want to.

Harry is quite a person—and takes a little knowing. He thinks he is a single-track mind, but he is not. In fact, most of the things he thinks he is, he is not.

First of all, he's a violinist. I have played with him for twenty-two years, and played for a good many other violinists during the same time, so I get quite a clear picture. He thinks he is rotten. He is not. He plays with a well-adjusted mixture of head and heart, both of them, in his case, ready to say just what he wants them to. I am partial to the heart—it sounds so nice. He has that fortunate gift, a real fiddle tone—rich and warm. (The word "rich" applies only to tone in this violinist's biography.)

He has very definite ideas about what he likes and what he does not like in music. Mostly he likes contemporary music. He also likes Bach and Mozart and "Begin the Beguine". He hates practising scales and etudes, and hasn't been fit to live with since Schnabel told him he *never* practises scales! Harry believes it doesn't matter much what method you use, as long as you aspire high, have talent, and work hard with understanding. Maybe he's right!

What he likes next best is talking. Everyone was astonished, (he most of all) when he began his radio series "Musically Speaking" some years ago, and found that people seemed to like the talking part quite as much as the playing. He had never written a script, or spoken more than a few words in public in his life, and naturally people said, "How is it possible!" We who knew him well were not at all astonished. Fluency like that doesn't just happen. You build it up year after year. And he was lucky! We were hardy souls—we could take it!

The Normal Life

He writes his scripts at the very last moment. Most people tell him it would drive them crazy to leave it so late. But it doesn't drive *him* crazy, and after all, who writes them? He thinks every script was easy except the one he's doing at the moment. That is the *only* one he has ever had any difficulty with! He has a horror of seeing himself in print, and has, to date, successfully resisted every attempt to have them published.

One of his strongest desires is to live a normal life like everybody else. Get up at eight or half past, have breakfast, work until lunch, have lunch—and so on and so on—ending up at a reasonable hour, say eleven, by going to bed. Once he tried it. For a month he did everything right, and on the thirty-first day he had lost ten pounds, hadn't done much work, and was completely bewildered. Now, I have never understood why people feel they must do anything just because someone else does it. Or that someone else doing something makes it right.

Harry likes to sleep late, have his breakfast in bed, dawdle around most of the morning—or if he has a rehearsal, complain loudly about the kind of people who have rehearsals in the middle of the night—have his lunch late, sit a long time over it, put off working as long as possible—then finally in desperation work like mad till two or three in the morning, eat a big supper, and go to bed. What's the matter with that? Even Nature likes variety. She doesn't make every tree into an oak. People like maples too.

By Their Hands

He doesn't care much for games or any kind of exercise. He's tried them all, because he thinks people *should* exercise. By a process of elimination the only one that remains to him is walking. He loves walking. When he goes on tour his greatest joy is to come to a new town and explore it on foot, generally ending up in the book-shop. That's where he's really happy, and that's the reason we seldom move. I can't face packing the books. One summer he carried a fifteen pound dictionary under his arm all over Europe. It was too big to go in the luggage, and unfortunately he found it at the beginning of the tour.

He has one astonishing gift, which never fails to surprise even himself. He can read people's character by looking at their hands. He discovered this quite by accident.

One day he saw some plaster casts of famous men's hands in a shop window. Just for fun he said, "Let's see if I can tell what kind of men these are." There were no names mentioned—just numbers below each one. He told me what he saw in each hand, and then I told him the name on the chart, which was in the other corner of the window. It was really quite exciting. In every case he was right.

Then he began to realize that he could remember people's hands just by thinking about them—even people from his childhood. I must say it gave me quite a start. I had visions of living the rest of my life with my hands in my pockets.

Like most musicians, his appetite is colossal. He has breakfast, and lunch, and afternoon tea, and dinner and late supper. And if it is a particularly hard day, a few snacks in between, to keep up his strength. He thinks, and says, he eats everything. He doesn't. He eats a *lot,* but not everything. He doesn't eat turnips, cucumbers, cornstarch pudding, parsnips, fish, carrots, small sandwiches, onions or pumpkin pie. He can't even eat them to be polite.

He hates regular hours—regular times for practising—regular times for walking—for writing scripts—for getting up — for going to bed — for everything! He thinks this is a bad thing. It isn't. Because those are things that don't really matter. When he begins to hate music and thinking, and aspiring, he can start to worry. Or even when he begins to hate eating!

As I said before, I can be quite objective about Harry Adaskin. You see, I like him.

---

*Who last month was appointed to the newly established chair of music at the University of British Columbia.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Little Head Work Now and Then Pays Off in Shining Dividends

By ISABEL MORGAN

YOU have probably worried about, and worked over your complexion, but have you looked carefully and critically at what the summer has done to your hair? Is it dry and feeling like straw? Your new coiffure that is going to be part of your fall wardrobe must be based on healthy shining hair, and above all on clean hair. No matter how attractive the hair-style, it will never look its best unless it is shining with cleanliness. Here's a method for getting it into prime condition and for keeping it that way.

Frequent brushing and shampooing are the best treatments for drab hair. It is not difficult to imagine the state of hands and face if they were not washed regularly. The hair too, is subjected to particles of dirt and dust. Beside this outside dirt, the scalp is constantly throwing off oils, perspiration and flakes of skin. Unless these are removed regularly drab, oily, hair will be the result.

If the sun has had a chance to remove the natural oils and luster from the hair this summer, a pre-shampooing treatment is necessary to get it into condition. Brush it vigorously with a good stiff brush that reaches down to the scalp. Follow this with a warm oil treatment.

Warm a few teaspoonfuls of either olive or castor oil in a small dish. Now part the hair and with a piece of cotton rub the warm oil on the scalp. Repeat this by parting the hair about every half inch. Don't forget the back of the head. Get someone else to do this for you if possible, for it may be difficult to do it properly yourself.

If you have the time this oil may be left on overnight and washed out the next day. But just as effective is to steam it yourself. To do this wring a turkish towel out of very hot water and wrap it around your head for a half hour or so.

Now you are ready to shampoo. Wet your hair first with warm water, then apply soap or shampoo liquid. The best way to use the soap is to shave it fine and dissolve it well in hot water before you use it.

If you have preceded your shampoo with an oil treatment it may be necessary to soap the hair at least twice to remove all of the oil. Once you are sure that your hair is thoroughly clean, rinse in several warm rinses to remove all traces of suds.

Now you are ready for drying. It is fine if you can dry your hair out of doors in warm weather, but if indoor drying is in order then it is a good idea to rub it dry with a clean bath towel. This towel drying serves a double purpose as it also stimulates the scalp.

When the hair is dry brush it thoroughly. An important part of cleanliness recommended by hair specialists is daily brushing. This calls for a clean brush and an immaculate comb. In between shampooings you can keep the hair free of dust by a good brushing with a clean brush.

Brushing And Washing

Brushes and combs should be washed at least once a week in warm rich suds and rinsed thoroughly. Place the brush with the bristles down to dry. When you are washing your comb and brush, don't forget the comb that you carry in your purse or the small combs and ornaments that you wear in your hair. These should be washed just as frequently as your hair.

This regular brushing with a clean brush will do much to add to the beauty of your hair. Do not hesitate to brush because you feel that it may disturb your wave. On the contrary brushing will tend to make your hair healthy and strong and you will find that healthy hair holds the wave better.

Well versed as the female half of the Canadian population is in the use of lipstick and other make-up, we still seem to feel that eye make-up is something better left to nautch dancers. Which is too bad, because eye make-up—when it's done well it's very, very good and when it's bad it's horrid — can do some pretty nice things for any girl. It intensifies the natural color of the eyes and gives verve and depth to their expression. Harriet Hubbard Ayer has a new series of Jewel-Tint eye shadows in the jewel shades—one group for daytime, the other for evening. For example, if the Topaz shade is selected for daytime, the shade to wear in the evening is Amber; Emerald teams up with Jade, Sapphire with Turquoise and so on. The pomade is soft and blends easily over the delicate eyelids without pull or stretch.

If it hasn't already dawned on you that the make-up that looked so attractive during the summer months isn't keyed to the richer colors of the clothes and the greyer light of autumn, it's about time that plans for reconversion were made. One of the loveliest colors making their debut this season is Elizabeth Arden's Red Grape. Mellow, deep-toned, it harmonizes with red tones, and is truly elegant with black. For the fastidious touch of lips that match the fingertips, it comes in nail polish, lipstick plus cream rouge.

It's all very well to talk about that fresh, clean, scrubbed look of the teens as coming under the heading of "doing what come nachally", but the young have their skin troubles, too. A young skin can't be kept too clean. Give it a double cleansing every time; first, scrub thoroughly with plenty of soapsuds and warm water, then smooth cleansing cream on the face—and don't forget the neck, it gets grimy too—and wipe it away with soft cleansing tissues. Now saturate a wad of cotton with skin freshener and remove the last trace of make-up and grime. If the skin still lacks that fresh look you might use a cleanser such as DuBarry Special Cleansing Preparation . . . a fragrant, powdery meal that routs pesky blackheads, controls excessive oiliness, and whisks away minor blemishes. Good for the boys, too.

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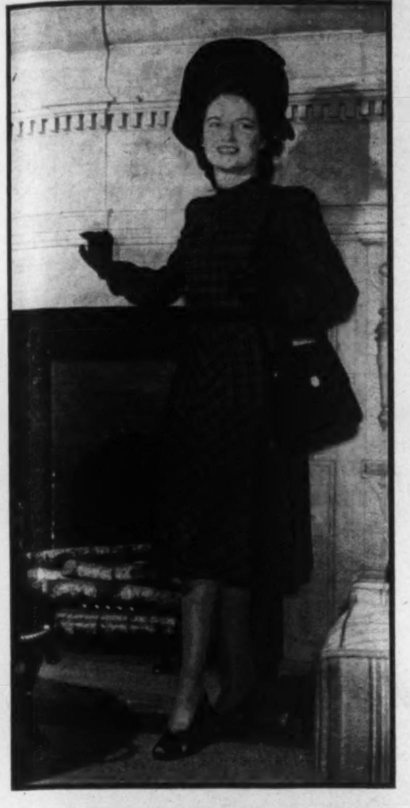
THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Ten Cents Worth of Washers and an Awfully Determined Woman

By EVELYN WHATCOTT



A tartan dress with side button collar, by Molyneux of London. Shown at the T. Eaton Co. Fashion Show.

"SO sorry," the plumber drawled lazily over the wire, "for the beeg job I come—but for the leaky faucet, no!" I banged up the receiver, and marched grimly down to the hardware store. Clutching ten cents worth of assorted washers I grimly marched back again. I'll fix it myself, I vowed.

From the open bag on the basement floor I selected what I judged to be the right tools for the job, a large monkey wrench, a screw driver, and a pipe wrench. For good measure I added a hammer. There was no stopping me once I got the idea and the washers.

Quickly I ran up the stairs to the bathroom. My mouth was set grimly. I gave the bathtub tap a violent twist. No water came out. I turned to the other—it too was dry. That's queer, I thought.

I sat down on the edge of the tub and tried to figure out the reason for this phenomena. I decided someone must have shut it off when they got tired of listening to it drip—drip. I didn't blame them.

With the monkey wrench in one hand and the pipe wrench in the other I climbed into the tub. I studied the tap eagerly. This would be simple. I was beginning to enjoy myself. Who says a woman is helpless? Now let me see, you unscrew the thing-ma-bob and take off the handle. That's right! I heaved a huge sigh. It was then the wrench slipped and skinned my knuckles. I got the wrench back on the pipe, it slipped again and skinned the other side of my knuckles. The air began to change color.

But the handle finally came off and I unscrewed the tap and gingerly pulled out the rod that held the washer.

"What's this?" I exclaimed audibly as I surveyed the remaining portion of the faucet and I looked at the washer, and back into the faucet again. I fitted the washer plunger back into the faucet again and took it out. My brow wrinkled. This was getting a little more complicated than I imagined. I had expected to find the washer in the last stages of emaciation, but instead it seemed to be in perfect health. Once more I poked my finger around in the faucet till it was nicely covered with a thick orange rust. This was a mess.

Well, I surmised, there must be something wrong deeper down, so setting the pipe wrench around the pipe I grasped the faucet with the monkey wrench. It held like grim death.

So being a woman, the more resistant it was, the more determined I became. I pushed, pulled, grunted and perspired. I tugged and struggled. The only strength in evidence seemed to be in the power of the words I had to use for the occasion. I struggled some more. Suddenly it yielded and I found myself dumped uncermoniously on the bathroom floor with a thump.

I was up and into the tub in a flash. I was getting mad. Both the faucet and I were becoming marred. Its soft nose was all twisted out of shape. A large chip of porcelain was knocked from the bottom of the tub where the wrench had landed. But the faucet was off!

I carried it over to the window to get a better look at it. Except for what I had done myself there really seemed to be nothing much the matter with it. Without the plunger and the washer there was nothing left. It was just faucet.

I put in a new washer—it would be a change anyway. Climbing back into the tub I knelt down and looked into the water pipe into which I had to put the apparatus. As though by some prearranged signal a stream of water shot out and hit me right in the eye. Choking and gasping for breath I tumbled back, the stream in cold pursuit. Vainly I tried to stop that gush of water, doing everything but crawling into the pipe. When everything was soaked I gave up.

It was then my dripping glance met the mildly questioning one of the little plumber.

"What'sa matter?" he asked laconically. "Don't you like my work?"

"You fixed it?" I gulped hoarsely.

"Yup—I was down in basement having a leetle smoke when you come down and take tools out of my bag." He rolled his sleeves up happily. "Beeg job now," he beamed.

Phyllis Knight, brilliant young Canadian pianist, who plays an extraordinary program of 3 concertos in Eaton Auditorium, Oct. 28.

• •

The Community Chest

THE Community Chests of America—Canada and the United States — have adopted the Red Feather as their symbol, because through centuries it has stood for chivalry and has been the badge of generosity and courage. The circle of twelve maple leaves surrounding the Red Feather in the Canadian symbol represents the year-round service provided by Canada's social welfare agencies.

Objective of the coming Chest campaign in Toronto which continues from October 21 to November 4, is $2,000,399, of which house-to-house canvassers have been asked to obtain $360,000.

The Community Chest or Welfare Fund is a cooperative organization of citizens and social welfare agencies. Through one annual appeal, it supplies funds for the operation of its member social welfare agencies serving the community. The social welfare and health of the community are promoted by coordinating existing services, preventing duplication, promoting cooperative planning, improving standards of work.

Everyone who believes that the well-being of the community is the responsibility of the individual in particular, as well as of citizens in general, will wish to contribute as generously as possible to the highly important work represented by the Community Chest campaign.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Even Slave of Custom Can Rise to Cook-and-Hostess Occasion

By JANET MARCH

SOME of the Marches slipped out the other night to take a look at one of the English movies which has been agitating the American censor. The ladies certainly flitted round a drafty baronial castle, and even jogged round the countryside in coaches, with very little chest covering. It must have been dangerous for their health as well as for American morals. When the following short turned out to be almost as long describing in detail the process of making steel, with cozy looking orange flames shooting across the film, I felt much better and even took my coat off.

Steel making in England does not appear to be a cushy job. We have all grown used to the alibi, "It's the steel strike," when we ask for anything from a replacement for a fender which looks as if the moths had got it, to shredded cocoanut—"You see, madam, it's the shredding machine needing new parts. That strike!"

Well, if I were a steel worker in a factory such as the one filmed I'd enjoy a nice strike now and then. Everyone was constantly shoving heavy things into furnaces which looked the way I imagine Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego's fire appeared to the onlookers. When the steel makers weren't opening furnace doors, and being nearly fried by the heat which rushed out, they were supervising red hot ingots or directing the course of streams of burning steel.

Throughout all these hot and dangerous processes they all wore white ascot scarves such as the Air Force affected. Sometimes the scarves got a bit mussy by the end of the process of fixing up a giant size boiler for a Russian plant, but evidently custom requires that steel workers in England wear white scarves.

David Hume remarked in one of his philosophical essays that "Custom then is the great guide of life." Maybe, but we all do a lot of silly things because of custom, and in matters of food we are certainly custom ridden. A lot of women will read those ecstatically worded suggestions as to the necessity for change, and why not have tea for breakfast and just one substantial casserole dish for dinner. It reads all right but I bet the coffee continues to turn up seven mornings a week, and if the soup is skipped for dinner and the casserole dish appears someone will ask "What's next?" as if it was just a little extra before the real business of dinner began.

Sometimes matters beyond control change customs, and the lack of maids has converted many a hostess into a woman who never entertains. This is a pity because it is only a matter of choosing dishes which can be pretty well prepared before the guests arrive.

Cream of Celery Soup

Chicken Pot Pie
Stuffed Tomatoes   Potato Chips

Apricot Sponge Cake

Coffee

This soup is an easily made one but, of course, preparations for dinner can be simplified still further by the use of a canned soup.

Cream of Celery Soup

2 cups of chopped celery
½ onion
3 tablespoons of fat
3 tablespoons of flour
1-1/3 cups of water
2½ cups of milk
Salt
Pepper
1 tablespoon of chopped parsley

Boil the celery in the water until it is tender. Melt the fat and stir in the flour, add the milk and stir till the mixture thickens. Then add the celery and water and season with salt and pepper. Heat and, just before serving, add the parsley.

Chicken Pot Pie

This can be made with a boiler or a roaster according to what you find in the butcher's shop, but a boiling fowl makes a good pot pie. Cut the chicken up into pieces and cover with salted water. Add a bay leaf, a little thyme and a slice of onion. Cover tightly and simmer for at least two hours. Then take out the pieces of chicken and take off the skin, for boiled skin is tough. Let the liquid the chicken cooked in cool and skim off the fat—saving it, of course—and using three tablespoons of it melted with an equal quantity of flour stirred in. To this paste add the 3½ cupfuls of the broth the chicken cooked in and stir till the gravy thickens. Pour this over the pieces of chicken in a large pie dish, seasoning it to taste. Add six small onions and about ten small potatoes and cook slowly in a moderate oven till the vegetables are tender. Make a pastry crust and put it on the top of the pie with the usual egg cup to support it and brown in a hot oven. Better finish the pie altogether ahead of time and just re-heat it at dinner time.

Stuffed Tomatoes

Cut the tops off and scrape out the centers. Add onion, a little sugar, salt, pepper and bread crumbs. Put the stuffing back in the shells. Sprinkle with grated cheese and brown in the oven.

Apricot Sponge Cake

2 cups of stewed apricot pulp
1/3 cup of sugar
2 tbs. of lemon juice
Whites of three eggs
1½ dozen lady's fingers

Beat the egg whites till they are very stiff, then add the sugar and lemon juice to the apricot pulp. Fold in the egg whites. Line a dish with the lady's fingers and then pour in the apricot and white of egg mixture. Chill and serve with whipped cream, if you can manage it.

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THE SCIENTIFIC VIEWPOINT

WHEN a man splits a grain of sand and the universe is turned upside-down in consequence, it is difficult to realize that to the man who did it, the splitting of the grain is the great affair and the capsizing of the cosmos quite a small one. It is hard to enter into the feelings of a man who regards a new heaven and a new earth in the light of a by-product.

—G. K. Chesterton.

Pat Whittaker, Toronto girl chosen to represent Canada at the Minx Modes Board of Review held in St. Louis, steps from plane on her arrival in the American City. Her companion, Martha de Jarney (right) is delegate from Mexico. Miss Whittaker is a student at Victoria College.

Dreams Realized!

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THE OTHER PAGE

Rupert Brooke in Toronto

By ARTHUR STRINGER

VERY few poets look the part. Far too many of them, for all their quest of beauty, tend to remind us it's the ailing oyster that produces the pearl. But Rupert Brooke, who was catapulted by six sonnets into a fame which two slender volumes confirmed before he died at the age of twenty-eight, was an exception to the old ironic rule.

This Apollonian youth, with his Shelley-like beauty of face, his mop of golden-brown hair, his English blue eyes that could glow with unanglican ardencies, his happy and radiant spirit, threw a spell over those who came in contact with him. From Masefield and Henry James to Ian Hamilton and Winston Churchill, they all succumbed to the charm of this dangerously-endowed youth who expected so much of life and embodied so much of a now-fading English tradition.

It was in the spring of 1913, in the spring of what James has called "his blinding youth," that Brooke confided to Cathleen Nesbitt he "wanted to walk 1000 miles, and write 1000 plays, and sing 1000 poems, and drink 1000 pots of beer, and kiss 1000 girls." That lyrically elaborate ambition, however, was sublimated into a journalistic *wander-jahre* that took him to Canada and the United States—and still later to Samoa and Honolulu. Since the young poet never overflowed with shillings, the trip was made possible by an arrangement with the *Westminster Gazette.* The pilgrim was to send back to that London evening journal a series of letters enumerating his impressions and experiences. Those letters, in which he complained that Canada had no ghosts and the Great Lakes were ominous and unnatural, are interesting but not always interpretive. They are blithe and hurried and often erroneous, as reporting, so restricted to car-window observations and the snap judgments of the tripper that when lost and lonely in New York the exile gave more attention to the sky-scrapers and street-signs than to the inner life of that tumultuous city. And when mendaciously told, after motoring 20 miles north-west of Ottawa, there was nothing but a few villages between him and the North Pole he could write: "It was a thrill to hear it."

WHAT interest the Letters From America now have stems from the moods and reactions of an over-sensitized spirit estranged from his ancestral background and confronted by a New World that seemed rough and rootless to this modern Marius, the Epicurean, astray from the recessional perspectives of a homeland, old in time and tears. And when the reporting grew thin and the note insularly derisive there was always Pegasus to back out of the stall.

It was in July, 1913, that Brooke appeared in Ottawa with a letter of introduction to Duncan Campbell Scott, a letter penned by John Masefield. The Ottawa poet, in turn, gave Brooke a letter of introduction to Edmund Morris in Toronto, the Canadian painter of Indian heads (who so unhappily met his death in the St. Lawrence a year later). Morris proudly piloted the young English poet to the Arts and Letters Club, then housed in the old Assize Court, in the rear of Number Two Police Station. There in the upstairs chamber where the combined gloom of retributive justice and lofty pilasters was modified by a large and friendly fireplace he conferred with the *literati* of the Athens of Canada. One of his most sympathetic listeners was the late Rufus Hathaway, bibliophile and poetry-lover who had already pored over Brooke's verse in a treasured copy of "Georgian Poets."

Hathaway fell under the spell of the voluble young Englishman and that night, still talking poetry, walked with Brooke to his hotel. Brooke, warm with his subject, proffered to walk back with so responsive a stranger. With their talk still unfinished, Hathaway turned and accompanied the poet once more to his hotel door, where a return journey was undertaken, that the matter might be threshed out to the end. That his partner in this Parnassian marathon made an impression on the older man was later recorded in *The Colophon*, where Hathaway confesses: "He seemed to me the most beautiful youth I had ever met." The lover of books goes on to describe the golden-brown hair worn rather long, the slight figure and the Greek-god face that had the coloring of a girl's yet was not effeminate. He mentions the loose-knotted Byronic tie, the hat and the grey tweed suit that were both the worse for wear, so that one Club member even referred to the visitor as "the man with the shabby clothes." This other-world visitor, Hathaway noted, had certain mannerisms. One was the habit of shaking aside the tawny forelock that festooned his classic face. Another was the trick of running his fingers through his hair when talking, and the more eagerly he talked the more explorative were his fingers. Another Olympian disregard of the conventions was the young bard's tendency to take off his shoes (though not on this occasion) to ease his feet, his toes being so prehensile that as a boy he was able to write or play marbles with them.

But the impression he made on the Club members was a memorable one. "Edmund Morris," reports Augustus Bridle, who sat in on that conference, "never painted a Blackfoot head as interesting as the rosy-cheeked cherub's face of this poet with a burning glow in the blue eyes and a large flourish of his great black hat only a size or two smaller than Tom Mix's of later date."

Equally interesting, however, is the impression the Club made on the young poet. And I say "young poet" advisedly, for the reiterated note of derision is, I feel, as much the product of youthfulness as a response to the trans-oceanic expectation of arresting surprises from the untutored colonies.

From Toronto ("pronounce T'ranto, please", he acidly explains) he wrote to his old friend Edmund March: "I've found here an Arts & Letters Club of poets, painters, journalists, etc., where they'd heard of me and read G. P. (Georgian Poets) and, oh, Eddie, one fellow actually possessed my poems. Awful triumph. Every now and then one comes up to me & presses my hand, and says, 'Wal, Sir, you can now know what a memorable day in my life this is.' Then I do my boyish modesty stunt & go pink all over; and everyone thinks it's too delightful. One man said to me, 'Mr. Brooks (my Canadian name). Sir, I must tell you that in my opinion you have Mr. Noyes skinned!' This means that I'm better than him; a great compliment. But they're really a quite up-to-date lot, & very cheery & pleasant. . . Tomorrow I go to the desert and the wilds."

By "the desert and the wilds," I might add, the young author of "Grantchester" meant Winnipeg and our fertile western prairieland. Yet in spite of the fact he remained tone-deaf to the vernacular of the New World (that was so bewilderingly new to him) and in spite of the provocative bravado that repeatedly threw his judgments out of perspective, these Letters are not without their redeeming flashes of humor and an occasional passage of rare beauty, the beauty one would expect from the author of "The Soldier" and "Menelaus And Helen".

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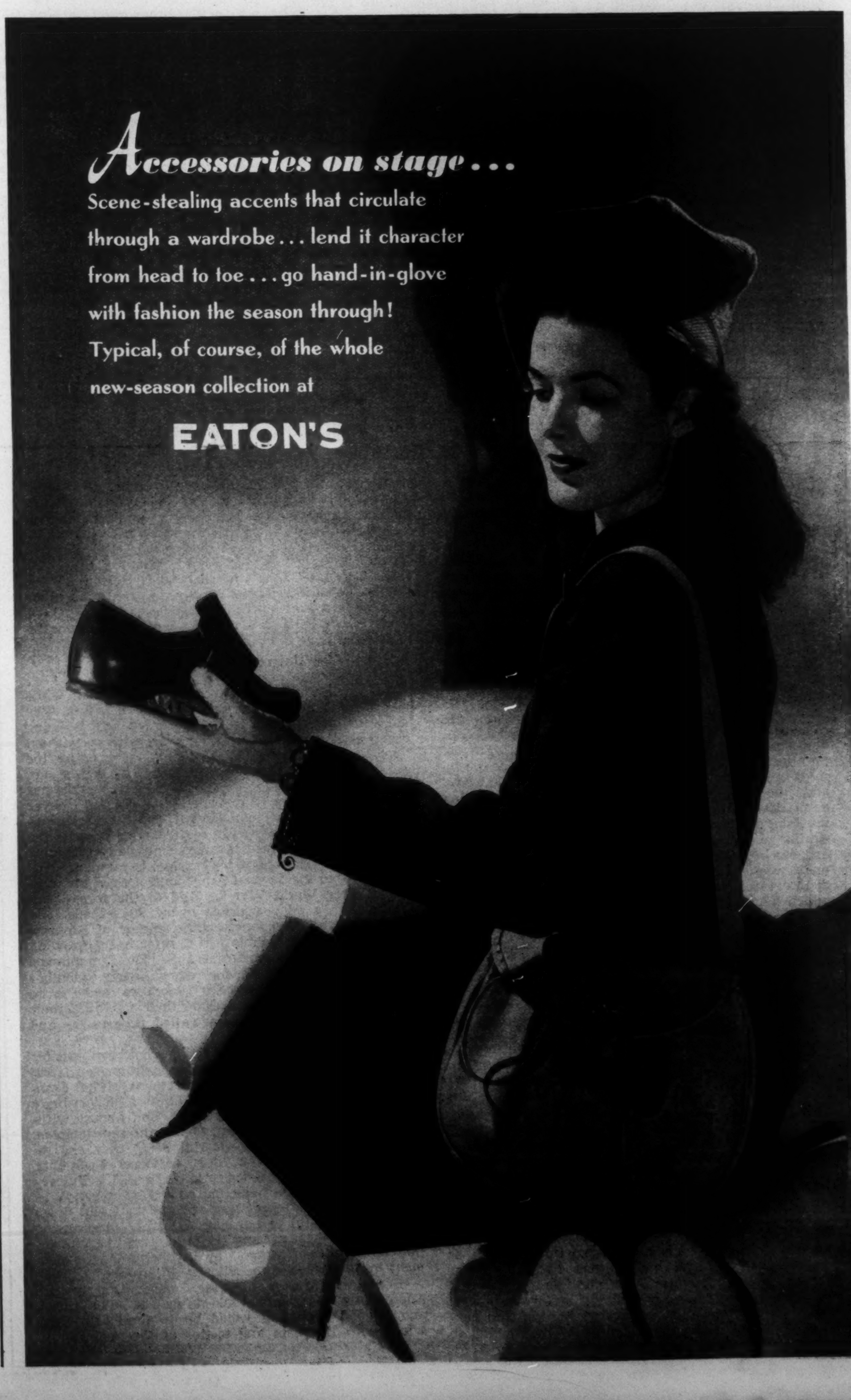
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Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 19, 1946 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Lower Income Tax Only If British Save More

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Britain's current finances as revealed by half-year figures released at the end of September appear to be in a normally healthy state, says Mr. Marston, and it is, therefore, not surprising that Mr. Dalton recently hinted at a possible reduction in income tax next year.

Expectations in this direction, however, must be qualified by the fact that small savings are well below the figure allowed for in the 1946-47 Budget, with the result that the Floating Debt has increased appreciably between March and September this year.

London.

MR. HUGH DALTON has lately made two statements, more or less off the record, relating to the national finances. He has said that this year and in future years there will be no supplementary Budget, as has been the recent practice. With special war factors no longer operative, it is possible to budget for a full year ahead. He has also said that next year the income tax will be cut—perhaps.

At the end of September, a half-year's revenue and expenditure figures became available. They are not a true guide to the full year's results, but they show the trend. They fully confirm Mr. Dalton's first remark, that no supplementary financing arrangements are necessary. They suggest that the much-desired cut in income tax may be possible—but that the public will have to make a more determined effort to save if it wants taxation reduced.

The estimates for 1946-47 put revenue at £3,161,300,000 and expenditure at £3,892,040,000, leaving a deficit of £730,740,000. There is nothing disturbing in the fact that the half-year's deficit is more than half of the total estimated: with revenue £1,341,128,000 and expenditure £1,820,326,000, the deficit to September is £479,198,000. The big inflow of revenue, specially from income tax, is always in the last quarter of the financial year—in fact, revenue, at 42½ per cent of the year's estimate, is fully up to standard.

For two reasons the half year's results might have been expected to make an unfavorable showing. In the first place, since budgeting last April was expressly done on the assumption that the U.S. and Canadian loans would be forthcoming, the delay in ratifying the larger loan must have upset budgetary calculations.

There is some evidence of this effect in the receipts from Customs, and this item is likely to rise sharply in the coming months, for it may be assumed that expenditure of the loans will be not much less than expected in the full year, only crowded into a shorter time.

Secondly, expenditure resulting from the ending of the war would probably fall more in the former than in the latter half of the fiscal year. For instance, demobilization from the Forces, which was at its peak early in the calendar year and still heavy early in the fiscal year, has lately been not much more than a trickle, and a large proportion of this terminal item must have been already met.

These half-year figures might obviously, in a period of transition so rapid that a month or two one way or the other makes a noticeable difference, have presented a rather sorry picture of current finances; yet they appear quite normally healthy. So healthy, indeed, despite abnormalities in the economic position, that it looks as if Mr. Dalton seriously underestimated the revenue potential.

It is true that the upward adjustment of the earned-income allowance affects income tax receipts only in the second half-year, but even with due allowance for that fact the decline compared with last year has been far less than the estimates allowed, and a surplus as much as £100,000,000 above estimates may accrue from this item alone. Other

(Continued on Next Page)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Enemy in Our Midst

By P. M. RICHARDS

TOWARD the end of last July, the reader will remember, an astonishing document was published — the 733-page report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the espionage network in Canada revealed by a former Russian Embassy cipher clerk, Igor Gouzenko. It showed that a number of Canadian public servants had been suborned into becoming Communist agents and betraying official secrets, that a Communist fifth column existed in Canada, organized and directed by Russian agents, and that many "informal discussion groups" across Canada were actually recruiting centres for Communist agents. Apart from the report, there is the fact that many strikes and other social disturbances in Canada have shown evidence of Communist instigation.

Last week in Chicago, Gilbert E. Jackson, well known Canadian economist, told a life insurance convention how Karl Marx in 1848 wrote "The Communist Manifesto," which Jackson described as "one of the most interesting and important books in all the world" and "the modern revolutionists' handbook," outlining, as it does, the means by which democratic society must be destroyed as a preliminary to a coup d'etat similar to that of November, 1917, in Russia. To this end the existing social order must progressively be made weaker, must gradually be shaken to pieces and disintegrated, by means of everything, anywhere, which helps disintegration.

The Communists, Mr. Jackson declared, aim to create discontent everywhere, to set class against class and economic group against other groups, and to destroy faith, whether in religion, or in political parties and leadership or in knowledge itself. The Communists promote strikes but do not necessarily care whether labor wins its objectives or not; the Communist objective is the social and economic disruption produced by the strike. In fact, it may be better, from the Communist viewpoint, if the strikers lose, since then there will be more bitterness.

The Marxian Technique

Marx said (and it is still a Communist article of faith) that "there is only one means of shortening, simplifying and concentrating the death agonies of society — just one means — revolutionary terrorism." But, first, the weakening process. Said Mr. Jackson: "I venture to say that only now do substantial numbers of men begin to realize what is in essence the Marxian technique for our destruction. There is no sign of the times more dangerous than the number of educated and otherwise quite intelligent people who fail altogether to realize what is going forward." He suggested that his audience should observe the centenary of "The Communist Manifesto" by striving to promote the widest possible understanding of its aims.

An interesting point of Mr. Jackson's speech was his assertion that the Manifesto should be taken as the Book of a world religion. "By thinking of Communism as the latest of the world religions, it is possible that we may grasp the meaning of it," he said. Compare this with a current statement by the Whaley-Eaton Service of Washington that "the union movement against industry has become evangelical. It is a concerted attack and has a religious fervor."

Active War Being Waged

Whaley-Eaton says in the same Letter that while it does not like to make sensational statements, "the fact remains, nevertheless, that active war is being waged against American institutions, with or without Moscow's inspiration, and that this is impeding the economic progress of the country to a degree not even now fully realized. . . . Too little attention has been given to the statement of J. Edgar Hoover (F.B.I.) to the American Legion: 'Our enemies are massing their forces on two main fronts. One is the criminal front. Crime is increasing daily; juvenile delinquency is shocking; lawlessness is rampant. We are nearer to the days of gang control than we were a year after World War I. Add to the forces that account for a serious crime every 20 seconds, day and night, the other encroaching enemy of America and we have a formidable foe. I refer to the growing menace of Communism in the U.S. The Communists themselves boast that for every party member (ostensibly 100,000) there are 10 others ready to do the party's work. These include their satellites, their fellow-travellers and their so-called progressive and phony liberal allies."

Continues Whaley-Eaton: "It has not been possible yet to expel all dangerous trouble-makers from strategic positions inside the Government. The Communists include among their 'allies' a surprisingly large number of the intelligentsia, and almost without exception they are smart, tricky and unprincipled. They have access to confidential files; they are responsible for most of the 'leaks' of secret documents. . . . They have secured a firm footing in the literary world, particularly among the book reviewers. . . . . Their three grand objectives are (a) to break down the moral law, (b) to paralyze industry, thus causing heavy unemployment, and (c) to destroy the circulation (the value of money) by involving the Government in unbearable expenditures . . ."

How many of us want to see Communism prevail? Those of us who do not would do well to be on guard, and a good beginning would be to familiarize ourselves with the aims and tactics of the enemy.

Unitarian Service Committee Extends Foster-Parent Scheme

Early this year, the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada launched its foster-parent scheme by which Canadians can temporarily "adopt" destitute children in France and Czechoslovakia. For $15 a month a child is placed in one of the Committee's convalescent homes in one of these two countries where he or she receives the proper food and medical attention needed for moral and physical rehabilitation. Photos and case history of each child are then sent to the Canadian sponsors. In the above picture, Spanish refugee children play in front of the Committee's convalescent home at St. Goin, in central France. Already $50,000 has been raised for this scheme and 780 children have found foster-parents. Within the next three months, however, the Committee hopes to collect $100,000 and send 50,000 lbs. of used clothing to Europe.

At a Unitarian distribution centre at Toulouse in southern France, children are being outfitted with used clothing which was donated by Canadians in the past year. Since August, 1945, 85,624 lbs. of used clothing has been sent from Canada, along with 2,000 lbs. of medical supplies, 2,500 lbs. of food, as well as vitamin capsules, books, toys and blankets, the latter purchased from the War Assets Corporation.

Twenty-three villages in Northern Silesia were entirely destroyed during the war. These Czechoslovakians, shown in front of temporary barracks in this region, are in desperate need of all the assistance we can give them. Many of the childen shown in this picture have lost both parents, and all are suffering from malnutrition, while many are in urgent need of medical care; $45 is the necessary sum to give one of these victims of war a three months rest in one of the Unitarian Committee's homes. With the approach of winter their need of assistance from such fortunate countries as Canada is vitally urgent. Several people can join together to support one child, and smaller donations will help to extend this great work. Contributions should be sent to your nearest branch office of the Unitarian Service Committee at Hamilton, Monteal, Toronto (177 Collier St.), Winnipeg or Vancouver, or to the head office at 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Three-quarters of the funds are for Czechoslovakia.

(*Continued from Page* 34)

items are less sensational, but with the exception of Customs, already noted, and Excise, which is increased on the year but—with beer output cut—not as much as the estimate, revenue has definitely exceeded the Chancellor's expectations.

Expenditure Side

On the expenditure side there is likely to be an equally satisfactory outcome, though independent calculations in such matters are of little value. The essential fact is that, in the half-year when expenditure must have been heavier, total outgoings were only 46¾ per cent of the year's estimate, so that the year's saving on 1945-46 should be considerably more than the estimated £1,680,100,000.

It is hardly surprising that Mr. Dalton, with these results in mind, hinted at a cut in the income tax. An important qualification has, however, to be borne in mind—it is, indeed, a fact to which Mr. Dalton himself drew the attention of the U.S. when he said we were "moving towards a balanced Budget".

The fact is that the Budget for 1946-47 was only roughly and approximately balanced, with a prospective deficit—even on the Chancellor's much-criticized accountancy methods, omitting all non-recurring items—of some £300,000,000. Indeed, with capital items included, there was a short fall of income below expenditure of £750,000,000 in the first half-year, and net Government borrowing to the extent of something like £1,000,000,000 will evidently be necessary in the full period. The intention was to make up £520,000,000 from small savings and the balance from overseas loans, but the former item is well below its quota; hence the Floating Debt, reduced between September and March, has swollen appreciably between March and September this year.

It is not necessary to keep the Budget in a rigid strait jacket of orthodoxy, so long as it balances over a period. However, the need for incentives is not quite so urgent as it was six months ago, and the Chancellor has to look not only to the inflationary effects of the scarcity of goods, which the incentive of lower income tax might possibly alleviate, but also to the threat of slump, which will be more safely ridden with the national finances in perfect order—perfect, that is, within the limits of the huge debts at home and abroad.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Increasing Recognition Is Given Mineral Areas of Manitoba

Bv JOHN M. GRANT

IN MANITOBA, most easterly of the Prairie Provinces, three-fifths of which is underlain by rocks of the Precambrian age — rocks found so rich in the northern section of Ontario and Quebec—the mineral potentialities today are receiving more widespread attention than ever before and confidence is evident that mining is on the threshold of an era of unbounded expansion. It is not widely known that Manitoba has been a gold producer for close to 30 years and today the Snow-Herb Lakes section of northwestern Manitoba is the centre of a flurry of activity. The Howe Sound Company, during World War II carried out extensive drilling in the Snow Lake area and is currently preparing for production at the rate of 2,000 tons daily. New interest has been stirred up in the district by recent discoveries at the property of Squall Lake Gold Mines located some three miles northwest of Howe Sound's Nor-Acme development.

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Indication of a major ore structure is believed provided by the new discoveries and arrangements for financing an aggressive development program are progressing. Squall Lake is controlled and financed by Wekusko Consolidated, which in turn is backed by such well known mining companies as God's Lake, Sherritt-Gordon, Frobisher, Moneta, Nipissing and Ventures. Already some of these companies are reported prepared to assist in financing Squall Lake, but final arrangements at time of writing were not fully worked out. While ore grade material had previously been found for several miles along the diorite ridge in which the gold values occur, recent exploration has uncovered big widths at the South end. The first trench to expose the new southern showing opened a gold-bearing width of 120 feet, of which 70 feet gave an uncut average value of better than $12, while the cut grade was $7.87. Diamond drilling is now proceeding to test the discovery. Surface exploration has given indications of several other vertical shares in the south synclinal section, one trench in an otherwise untested showing returning an average of $49.70 across 10 feet.

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Actively operating in the Snow Lake section are such companies as Consolidated Mining and Smelting, Pioneer of B.C., and Northern Canada, Snow Lake Gold, etc. Shaft sinking at the Howe Sound Exploration property is expected to commence shortly and will go to a depth of 1,000 feet. The mill is designed for treatment of 2,000 tons daily and it is hoped to commence working the mill in at 200-250 tons daily by July, 1948 and to attain full capacity toward the end of the year. Snow Lake Gold Mines has sent a crew to prospect the company's property holdings adjoining Squall Lake Gold Mines on the west, following recommendations of the company's consulting engineer, A. R. Norton. He states that the recent discovery on Squall Lake's Moon group is of great importance to Snow Lake's adjoining Kay-Joe claims and that in his opinion detailed prospecting and exploration will disclose gold concentrations. Snow Lake Gold holds 89 contiguous claims in this section as well as the original 31-claim property adjoining Howe Sound's Nor-Acme development on the east.

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With diamond drilling having returned values at intervals over a length of two and a half miles on its large property in the East Bay sector of the Red Lake area, sinking of a three-compartment shaft to 350 feet, with lateral work at that horizon, has been recommended for McFinley Red Lake Gold Mines, by W. R. Newman, consulting engineer. Drilling has shown the main area, lying in the southern part of the property to have a length of about 3,000 feet. Ten zones having lengths of from 100 to 300 feet have been indicated in this area. Officials believe the only way to ascertain the economic importance of the property is by underground work. Values in the 10 zones ranged from $5.88 to $35, over widths ranging from 1.5 to 11.3 feet. If the values at depth are found in sufficient concentration to make for profitable mining a second shaft will eventually be necessary owing to the great distances over which gold has been disclosed.

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Production of $94,041 from 11,830 tons milled is reported by Paymaster Consolidated Mines, Porcupine gold producer, for the month of August. This compared with $98,044 from 13,536 tons in the previous month. While the tonnage treated was lower the grade was slightly better, being $7.95 per ton as against $7.24 in July. The average per ton for the second quarter of the current year was $8.70 and in the first three months $8.99.

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Under the terms of a deal made some years ago with Noranda, Hollinger, Quebec Gold and E. H. Pooler, formation of a new company to succeed National Malartic Gold Mines was proposed. It is now planned to carry out this arrangement which will place the company in a position to go ahead with development plans once the labor and supply situation will permit. The 1941 deal called for the incorporation of a new company, capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, of which 1,665,000 are to be issued to National Malartic for the property, to be distributed on the basis of one new share for each two of the pre-

(*Continued on Page* 39)

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W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer

October 7, 1946.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

A. H. H., Ottawa, Ont.—I have no record of any activity for almost a decade on the part of KIRANA KIRKLAND GOLD MINES. A group of seven claims were held in Teck and Lebel townships, Kirkland Lake area, on which a shaft was put down to a depth of 360 feet and lateral work carried out on the 275-foot horizon. It was claimed that a block of good grade ore was indicated, but evidently the company was unsuccessful in raising additional finances for further underground development. It was reported last spring that the sheriff had seized, under warrant of execution, and planned to offer for sale by public auction certain properties (three mining claims in Lebel township) of the company.

P.D.C., Renfrew, Ont.—The 50-cent annual dividend on the Class "A" stock of FRANK W. HORNER LTD., offered by W. C. Pitfield & Co. Ltd., at $10 per share, is well covered by earnings in the current year. For the first six months of the year to June 30, 1946, net profits amounted to $57,722 or the equivalent of $1.02 per share on the "A" stock. After dividends of 50 cents per share have been paid in any calendar year on the Class "A" shares and dividends of an equal aggregate amount have been paid on the Class "B" shares as a class in such calendar year, the Class "A" shares are entitled to participate equally class for class with the Class "B" shares in any further dividend payments in such calendar year. Net working capital amounted to $341,207 at June 30, 1946.

J.R.P., Toronto, Ont.—Yes, the PORT COLDWELL MINING SYNDICATE was succeeded by Port Coldwell Mines & Metals Limited. The exchange basis is 20 shares for each unit but the shares are pooled and not yet available for transfer. Chartered Trust & Executor Company, Toronto, is the transfer agent.

C. C., Picton, Ont.—The rights being offered by FROBISHER EXPLORATION CO., at a price slightly below the current market, are to provide finances to place the Connemara mine, in Southern Rhodesia, into production on a 200-ton basis. An option has been acquired on this and another property. Production is expected to commence in 1948 and an eventual rate of 1,000 tons is anticipated. With the addition of the Rhodesian holdings Frobisher has rounded out an impressive list of developments under its sponsorship, and the range of interests included in its investments is wide. The company's principal holdings include substantial share holdings in Giant Yellowknife, New Calumet Mines, Akaitcho Gold Mines, Freeman Powder Iron, Keno Hill Mining and many others. The offering of 500,000 shares at $3 per share has been

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things:—(1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as;

1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

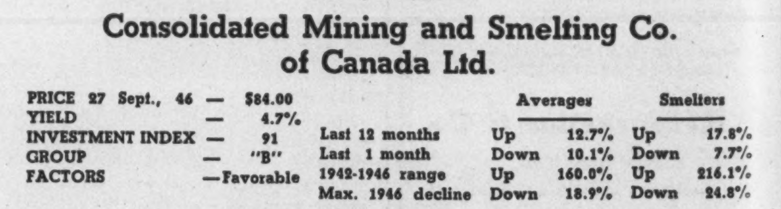
A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd.

PRICE 27 Sept., 46 — $84.00
YIELD — 4.7%
INVESTMENT INDEX — 91
GROUP — "B"
FACTORS —Favorable

	Averages		Smelters	
Last 12 months	Up	12.7%	Up	17.8%
Last 1 month	Down	10.1%	Down	7.7%
1942-1946 range	Up	160.0%	Up	216.1%
Max. 1946 decline	Down	18.9%	Down	24.8%



SUMMARY:— Perhaps it might be in order to mention the explanatory note that precedes each of these analyses. If one becomes accustomed to regarding common stocks in the manner outlined above there is less likelihood of disappointment over the action of any individual issue.

Consolidated Smelters run exceptionally true to form. It is in Group "B" — the Speculative Investment type that normally advances and declines with a somewhat greater velocity than that of the Averages. (See figures above that confirm this.) At the same time its predominating factors are Favorable and it can therefore be expected to have a better long term trend than the Averages. (See chart above.) But, as we have shown on many occasions — "When the Averages decline, all stocks decline."

This huge mining, smelting and exploration company appears to offer considerably better than average opportunities for the investor whenever the Averages again resume an advancing trend. The yield has become increasingly attractive and the Investment Index is good for a company engaged in mining.

Please note that the ratio scale chart above is on a slightly different scale than that usually employed but the proportionate movement is maintained.

underwritten by Toronto Mines Finance, Limited, and they have been granted a 12-months option on 125,000 shares at that price. Based on present development and diamond drilling the two properties in Rhodesia have an estimated 440,000 tonnage of reasonably assured ore grading 0.255 ounce gold per ton with a further possible reserve of 143,000 tons. Operating costs, on the basis of 200 tons daily, are calculated as likely to be under $5 per ton.

P.A.E., Ottawa, Ont.—The annual dividend rate on the common stock of DOMINION MALTING CO. LTD., has been increased from 80 cents to $1 per share, with the declaration of 25 cents payable Nov. 1, 1946, and another 25 cents payable Feb. 1, 1947. The 80 cents annual rate had been paid since November, 1944. The recent annual meeting of shareholders was told by the president, T. H. Rathjen, that the directors had authorized the construction of a new malt cleaning plant in conjunction with the company's plant at Transcona, which will have the latest type of cleaning equipment. The meeting was told that the addition to the malting plant was completed and brought into production on May 1 last, and barley storage has been increased by 600,000 bushels. The whole plant is now operating to full capacity and has a total annual production of 2,500,000 bushels. Net earnings for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1946, were equal to 94 cents per share on the common stock outstanding.

C. E. A., Toronto, Ont.—Of your holdings GIANT YELLOWKNIFE is by far the most promising. The company is fully financed for production and shapes up as a large and profitable mine. So far underground work is showing up better than surface diamond drilling. The extensive underground development now underway indicates that tonnage will be up to expectations and perhaps more. It has just been reported that the high grade ore now being opened in the first level crosscut from the No. 2 shaft represents an entirely new and unexpected development and officials point out that if such unexpected occurrences are multiplied a sharp revision of grade estimate for the 50-ton mill can be expected. Production is scheduled to commence in the spring of 1948 at an initial rate of 500 tons per day. It is expected there will be an early increase to 1,000 tons but what the ultimate rate will be can not be known until the full potentialities of the property have been determined.

W.R.S., Brandon, Man.—I understand that the equipment necessary for resumption of underground work on the OGAMA-ROCKLAND GOLD MINES property, in the Rice Lake mining division of Manitoba, has been moved to the mine and been installed, and that deepening of the shaft has started. The old, two compartment shaft previously put down to 117 feet has been enlarged to three compartment dimensions. It is planned to sink the shaft to 550 feet and open four levels at 125-foot intervals. The mining plant, which came from the former Gunnar property, is capable of sinking to 1,000 feet. Power is supplied from the Winnipeg Electric Company's line that services the San Antonio mine. New financing to the extent of $200,000 was arranged earlier in the year, which raised cash on hand to $280,000.

F. T. T., Ottawa, Ont.—The principal interest of ASHLEY GOLD MINING CORP., (controlled by Mining Corporation of Canada) which acts as a holding company, is 369,239 shares of Jerome Gold Mines. At last report the company had some cash and mining shares, also had made a loan of $11,411 to Jerome, and as far as I am aware has no plans for operating. It is possible the company will be wound up and assets distributed, when the loan has been repaid. Ashley's original mine in the Matachewan district has been worked out. The mill at the Jerome property was closed down three years ago, due to the labor situation. I understand that the Jerome property will remain closed until such times as normal development, mining and milling can be resumed.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Broader Upturns Coming?

BY HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND OF THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET: Penetration of February 1946 low points by both the Dow Jones Railroad and Industrial Averages confirms the primary downtrend as underway, duration and extent indeterminate.

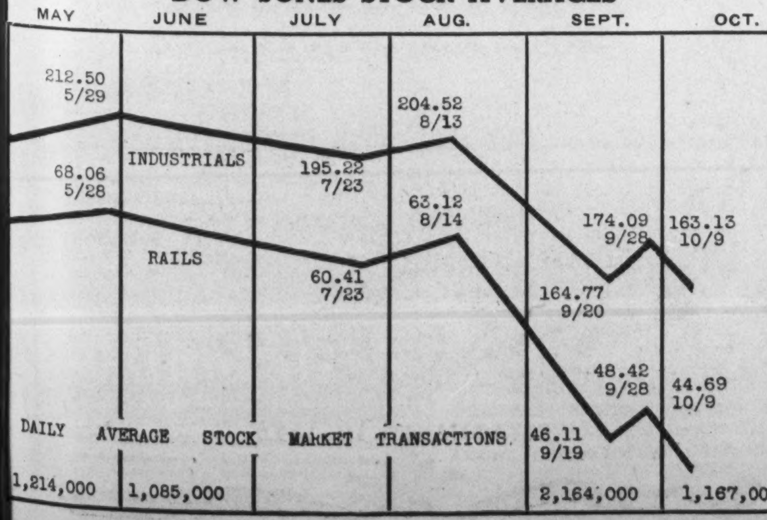
THE INTERMEDIATE OR SEVERAL-MONTHS TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the May-June high point of 212.50 on the Dow-Jones Industrial Averages, 68.31 on the rail average.

If the assumptions as made in our forecast of last week as to the business outlook prove correct, then market weakness such as has been witnessed as well as such business recessions as may come about during the last half of 1947 and into 1948 will prove an interruption in the postwar advance rather than marking its termination. Accordingly both a price level for stock and earnings level for business, in excess of that achieved in the postwar recovery movement to date, would be normal expectation before the decade had elapsed.

As concerns market recessions, it would seem improbable that so sharp a decline as was witnessed in 1919-21 (47%), or 1937-38 (49%), is called for under the circumstances discussed. There are technical grounds pointing to an attempt at primary uptrend within the 150-160 level on the Dow Jones Industrial Averages or not below present prices; while declines to around 137, representing a 5/8 cancellation of the 1942-46 advance, would seem an extreme.

Meanwhile, it must be kept in mind that the market has probably been somewhat forward in discounting business trouble such as that believed to be in prospect during the latter half of 1947. Because of this consideration it would not be abnormal if, from recent levels, or following one additional burst of weakness, upturns were witnessed of a somewhat broader nature than any rallies so far witnessed since the primary downtrend was initiated.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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DIVIDENDS NOS. 119 AND 120

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited (No Personal Liability) held on the 11th day of October, 1946, the following dividends were declared payable in Canadian Currency:—

No. 119 for fifty and one quarter cents (50¼c) a share payable December 2nd, 1946 to shareholders of record November 1st, 1946.

No. 120 (Extra) for one dollar and one-half cent ($1.00½) a share payable January 2nd, 1947 to shareholders of record November 1st, 1946.

During the period that United States funds ruled at a premium of 10% in relation to Canadian Currency, the Company paid to its shareholders the equivalent of what they had been receiving when exchange between Canada and the United States was at par. Dividends during that time, which ordinarily would have amounted to $3.00 per annum, were increased to $3.33, an amount which when reduced to par in terms of United States funds enabled the non-resident shareholders to receive dividends at par, i.e. $3.00 a share while at the same time Canadian shareholders received $3.33 a share in terms of Canadian funds. In other words dividends were paid on a gold parity basis.

In July this year, our Foreign Exchange Control Board fixed the official rate of exchange between the Canadian and United State dollar at "par". Thus to conform the new dollar relationship and still maintain dividends on the gold parity basis previously established, the directors have adjusted the rate of dividend, commencing with Dividend No. 119 payable on and after December 2nd, 1946 to shareholders of record on November 1st, 1946, and extra Dividend No. 120 payable on and after January 2nd, 1947 to shareholders of record on November 1st, 1946 to fifty and one-quarter cents (50¼c) and one dollar and one-half cent ($1.00½) per share, respectively in Canadian funds.

By Order of the Board.

W. B. DIX,
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, October 11th, 1946.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Should Interest Rates on Policy Loans be Reduced at Present?

By GEORGE GILBERT

Announcement by one of the biggest life insurance companies in the business of a reduction in the rate of interest on policy loans, new and outstanding, has aroused considerable interest both inside and outside insurance circles. On small loans the rate remains the same but on larger loans the reduction is substantial.

Undoubtedly the right to borrow on a policy is an important feature of the contract, and one which a great many policyholders make use of at one time or another. According to the experience of this great company over a long period, 70 per cent or more of all policyholders borrow on their policies at some time during the life of their contracts.

AT times there has been criticism of the rate of interest charged on loans on life insurance policies. The prevailing rate was formerly 6 per cent per annum, but a few years ago it was reduced to 5 per cent. In view of the low interest rates now obtainable on high grade investments, the question has arisen whether a further reduction in the interest rate should be made in order to conform with the prevailing rates in the general money market.

In this connection, the action to reduce the rates charged on large sized policy loans taken by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, one of the biggest life companies in the world, is of general interest. This company does not write new business in Canada, but has a considerable volume of insurance in force here, and is regularly licensed in this country. At the end of 1945 it had 12,202 policies for a net amount of $31,954,490 of life insurance in force in Canada.

This company's reduced rates on policy loans went into effect on September 1 and are applicable to both new and existing loans. On the first $750 or less of a policy loan, the interest rate is 5 per cent per annum; on the second $750 of a loan the rate is 4 per cent; and on any amount in excess of $1,500 the rate is 3 per cent. As explained by President Lewis W. Douglas of the company, every policyholder pays the same rate on the first $750 of a loan, and the same rate on the next $750.

It is to be noted that on larger loans the policyholder receives a lower rate only on the additional amount borrowed above $1,500. The incidental result is that the effective rate of interest decreases as the amount of the loan increases. A schedule has been published, showing the effective rate of interest on various typical amounts of policy loans. On $750 or less the rate is 5 per cent; on $800, 4.94 per cent; on $900, 4.83 per cent; on $1,000, 4.75 per cent; on $1,100, 4.63 per cent; on $1,200, 4.63 per cent; on $1,400, 4.50 per cent; on $1,600, 4.40 per cent; on $2,000, 4.125 per cent; on $2,500, 3.90 per cent; on $3,000, 3.75 per cent; on $3,500, 3.64 per cent; on $5,000, 3.45 per cent; on $10,000, 3.225 per cent; on $20,000, 3.11 per cent.

It is also to be noted that the new schedule of interest rates is to be made effective through the policy loan agreement, and that the provisions of the policy contract remain the same. Thus the company reserves the right to increase the interest rate up to the maximum permitted by the terms of the policy. It is stated, however, that if any increase is later to be made, borrowers will be notified of the company's intention at least twelve months in advance.

Another point referred to by President Douglas is that policyholders who own more than one of the company's policies can apply for a "consolidated" loan, which with certain qualifications may entitle them to a lower rate of interest than would be the case if separate loans were arranged on each policy. For instance, he pointed out, two separate loans of $750 each would call for a rate of 5 per cent, whereas a consolidated loan of $1,500 on two policies would entitle the borrower to a rate of 4.50 per cent.

Not To Induce Borrowing

It is emphasized by President Douglas that the company is not offering lower rates as an inducement to policyholders to borrow, but if a policyholder of the company finds it necessary to borrow on the security of his policy, the company urges him to borrow from it instead of from some other lender, so that the interest he pays will augment the company's investment income for the benefit of all its policyholders.

It is also emphasized that the plan contemplates that policyholders who borrow on their policies will be encouraged to commit themselves to the principle of repaying their loans. It is admitted that the company cannot insist that each borrowing policyholder binds himself to repay, but it plans to give each borrowing policyholder the opportunity to declare in writing his intention of repaying the principal amount of the loan and of requesting the company to bill him periodically for amortization payments.

In dealing with the situation which led his company to take the present action on policy loan interest rates, President Douglas said that because of the steady decline in interest rates generally since about 1933 and 1934, the policy loan interest rates charged by the company became by 1935—except in the case of small borrowers—far higher than those offered by banks and other lenders. Particularly in the case of the larger loans, the company's rates became wholly noncompetitive by the middle Thirties, he said, and completely out of line with the rates charged by other lenders.

Competitive Rates

During the period from the middle Thirties up to the present, he stated, for the first time since the turn of the century when the institution of life insurance entered the policy loan field the rates of interest charged on these loans were perceptibly and significantly higher as a general rule than the rates charged by other lending institutions.

That is to say, there was a time when the interest rates on policy loans were in line with the interest rates on high grade loans and on commercial paper, and it is contended on behalf of the company that if it was good to have competitive rates in the long period preceding 1934, it is also good to establish them now.

There is no doubt that a policy loan has certain characteristics which set it apart from the ordinary loan. For one thing, it does not have to be repaid; also it must be granted on request; and it is not subject to increase in rates. There is also a very good reason why policyholders in their own interest should be discouraged rather than encouraged to place loans against their policies, as every loan not only impairs the protection afforded under the policy but in a large proportion of cases eventually leads to the loss to the borrower and his family of the whole amount of the policy.

It is true that policy loans tend to

Frederick Johnson, President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, has just been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in Montreal. Mr. Johnson has been associated with the Bell Telephone Company for 36 years. During the war he was for some time the British Purchasing Commission's Director of Administration in New York.

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undermine the fundamental purpose of life insurance, which is to provide funds foı protection against the risks of death and dependent old age, and accordingly it would not seem to be the part of wisdom to make it easier for the policyholder to defeat to this extent the very object he had in taking out his insurance.

Policy loans, along with cash surrender values, extended term insurance, automatic non-forfeiture clauses, are emergency provisions which should be used only on those extraordinary occasions when some good must be sacrificed for some other good which at the time is believed to be more important. But the question at present is whether the interest rates charged by the companies on policy loans should be brought more in line with the rates charged by banks and other lending institutions on such loans, especially on the larger loans, so that policyholders will go to the companies for the loans instead of to other lending concerns.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to be advised as to the financial position, as shown by Government figures of a company called Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico, so far as Canadian policyholders are concerned. What are its assets and liabilities in Canada, and what is the amount of business it has in force in this country. Is it regularly licensed here and has it a Government deposit at Ottawa?

— L. J. A., Hamilton, Ont.

The Commercial General Insurance Company, with head office in Mexico City, Mex., and Canadian head office in Toronto, was incorporated in 1936 and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since April 25, 1944. Latest Government figures show that at the end of 1944 its total assets in Canada were $156,485, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $61,758, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $94,757. Its total income in Canada in 1944 was $98,951 and its total losses and expenses incurred were $64,354. Its gross and net amount of fire insurance in force in Canada at the end of 1944 was $12,566,791 with premiums of $109,854. The market value of the securities held on deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of its Canadian policyholders was $101,242. This Company reinsures all its business with the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, which is already licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $984,503 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

sent company. The new company is to option 1,335,000 shares at 70 cents per share to bring in $934,500. A shaft has been put down over 700 feet and three levels established. Lateral work was done on the two lower levels in the north zone and it has been estimated over 1,000 tons per vertical foot was indicated. Additional ore was also indicated in the south zone.

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The November 1st dividend of Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company will be one cent per share as compared with two cents previously. In a letter to accompany this payment shareholders are advised by J. B. Tyrell, president, why it was necessary to temporarily reduce the rate. Careful consideration has been given by the directors to factors affecting the company's production and profit making possibilities, which, he states, are: (a) the serious shortage of skilled labor. (b) The rising costs of production. (c) The reduction in price from $38.50 to $35 per ounce for gold. (d) The heavy tax burden, and due to which the company's earnings have been greatly curtailed in 1946. At the same time shareholders are informed that ore development continues to show excellent results, chiefly between the 4,600-foot and 5,450-foot levels, with the best results obtained on the 5,450-foot horizon, the deepest on which work is presently being done.

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Negotiations over the past two years for a block of ground in the Porcupine camp, described as one of the most desirable parcels of undeveloped ground in the Dominion, were recently consummated and the terms include one of the largest cash commitments ever made for a Porcupine property. The sale concerned the South Dome Lake and adjoining Kinch claims, in the Dome porphyry area, in Tisdale and Deloro townships. Participants in the strong group which acquired the ground include Noranda Mines, Hollinger Consolidated, Anglo-Huronian, Paymaster Consolidatd and Preston East Dome. Terms include cash undertakings amounting to $555,000, together with 1,731,350 shares to be issued as vendors' interest, in a 4,500,000 share company. The property acquired covers a solid block, save for one claim. In the event of all options on treasury stock being exercised the company will be provided with a total of $1,225,000. So far only tentative plans for development have been considered. No work has been done on the South Dome property since 1923 which consisted of surface trenching and open-cutting. In one vein spectacular gold showings were uncovered.

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Net earnings of $371,152, equal to 7.72 cents per share, are reported by Teck-Hughes Gold Mines for the first eight months of 1946, as compared with $401,087, or 8.34 cents in the corresponding period last year. D. L. H. Forbes, president, states that tonnage had to be curtailed again due to labor conditions and need for reconditioning parts of the mine not in use during the war years. Intermediate depth levels from the 25th to the 40th are now being made ready for use again and the central shaft is being repaired. Dividends from Teck-Hughes subsidiary, Lamaque Gold Mines, were $237,128. The latter company had an estimated net profit of $239,997, equivalent to eight cents a share in the eight-months period. The acute shortage of suitable labor for underground work is

(*Continued on Page* 40)

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from page* 39)

reported continuing at Lamaque. In conjunction with the lower price for gold, due to parity and higher costs, a further curtailment in scale of operations, which is now less than 30 per cent of plant capacity, is made necessary. Satisfactory progress, however, has been made in development.

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Diamond drilling has been suspended at Vicour Mines, in Louvicourt township, Quebec, until next spring when the future exploration will be considered. Although drilling during the past year failed to outline ore conditions in the areas tested, there are still a number of favorable areas left which require exploration, it is pointed out in the annual report. In operations carried out by the predecessor company a marginal body was outlined by diamond drilling and underground work. This was estimated to contain from 350,000 to 500,000 tons of material grading $4.60 per ton. As of May 31 current assets amounted to $138,272, while accounts payable and other accrued charges totalled $8,951.

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A recovery of $158,919, an average grade per ton of $9.09 from treatment of 17,485 tons of ore, is reported by McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines for the third quarter of the year. This is an increase in tonnage over the previous 1946 quarters as well as a higher grade of ore. Production for the first nine months was $410,943, an average per ton of $8.26. As soon as more men are available McKenzie plans to embark upon a large development program and at present it is proposed to do deep diamond drilling to secure information to guide the development campaign. Good results are being obtained from the 12th level. Some favorable sections are being opened in the southeast part of the mine, such as $7 over four feet for a length of 30 feet. In the northeast values have been somewhat erratic but on the whole quite good. No work is proposed in the No. 4 shaft area until the manpower situation picks up.

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By the end of the year Goldhawk Porcupine Mines, in the Nighthawk Lake area of the Porcupine district, expects to have lateral development of the orebody, indicated by diamond drilling, well under way on all three levels. Crosscuts are now being driven toward the ore zone on the 475 and 600-foot horizons. The ore zone has been entered on the 350-foot level and visible gold appeared in the crosscut in the first two feet of the foot wall. Channel sampling over the full width of the zone gave only low values, but this was not unexpected as the point where the zone was intersected is approximately 150 feet west of the ore section outlined by drilling. The Goldhawk property embraces the claim on which the original discovery in the district was made. The financial sponsorship of the development is in the hands of Moneta, Broulan and Mining Corporation.

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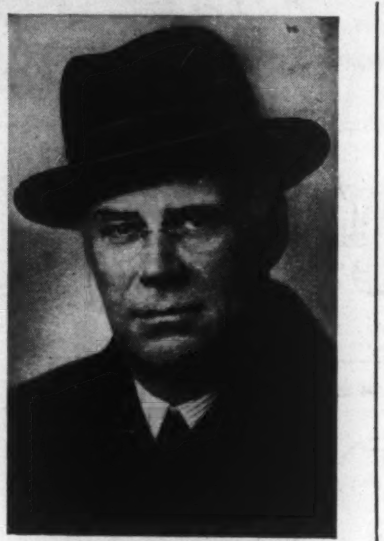
A diamond drilling program, utilizing two machines, has commenced on the West Wasa Mines, adjoining west of Wasa Lake Gold Mines. Previous joint drilling at the boundary is reported to have yielded the same grade as Wasa Lake. The intention is to test the shear zone across West Wasa's four thousand feet in the present campaign. Cyril T. Young, president, reports that the first hole intersected 19.0 feet of good mineralization at 450 feet in the hole, equivalent to vertical depth of 300 feet. This hole is 200 feet east of the former Aldermac loading plant on the C.N. railway and the second machine is drilling 2,000 feet west of the loading plant to test another anomaly outlined in the geophysical survey.



MR. HUGH MACKAY

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of The Bank of Nova Scotia, Mr. Hugh Mackay, of Rothesay, New Brunswick, was elected a Director. Mr. Mackay is President of W. C. Pitfield & Company, Limited. *

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